Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-174
Wednesday
9 September 1987

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CONTENTS

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, U.S. Ambassador on Mutual Relations *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Sep]* 1
BCP Daily on CEMA CC Secretaries Meeting *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Sep]* 1
Anniversary of Treaty With GDR Noted *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 7 Sep]* 2
State Council Confers Award on Honecker *[ADN]* 3
Kubadinski Welcomes PRC CPPCC Delegation 3
Todorov Receives Delegation 3
Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet SRV on National Day *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Sep 87]* 3
Officials Receive PCI's Pajetta 7 Sep 4
Mozambican Military Delegation Arrives *[NARODNA ARMIYA 4 Sep]* 4
Aleksandrov Heads Delegation to Ethiopia 4
Zhivkov Receives New Venezuelan Ambassador 4
Georgi Yordanov Returns From Managua 3 Sep *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]* 5
Narcotics Intercepted at Turkish Border 5
State Council Deputy Head Grigorov Dies 5
Sofia Oblast Aktiv 'Approves' Leadership *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]* 5
Leaders' Public Appearances 22-30 August 5
Economic Report for 16 August-5 September 7
Dzhurov Attends Karlovo Parade, Dinner *[NARODNA ARMIYA 30 Aug]* 7
Army Daily Calls for New Party Style *[NARODNA ARMIYA 28 Aug]* 7
BRIEFS 8
Control Systems Conference 8
USSR Container Ship Delivered 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lenart Receives CPSU Delegation for Talks 9
Chnoupek Holds Talks With USSR's Polyakov *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Sep]* 9
Husak Meets Soviet Ambassador Lomakin 9
Metallurgy Minister Departs for USSR 9
CPC Study Delegation Begins Visit *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Sep]* 9
New Cambodian Initiative Welcomed 9
CPCZ CC Presidium Session Reported *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Sep]* 9
Fojtik Addresses Ideological Conference 10
CPCZ Presidium Discusses Party Membership 11
Reform Experts Discuss Restructuring *[RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep]* 11
Restructuring Requires New People *[Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA 4 Sep]* 12
Judge Views Sentences of Former Officials 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More on Honecker's Official Visit to FRG 14
Kohl Talks End, Communique Planned 14
Energy, Science Accords Signed 14
Ministers Address Press on Accords 15
Joint Communique Issued 15
Dinner Honors Kohl 8 Sep 19
Honecker Dinner Toast 19
Fischer, Genscher Hold Talks 21
Honecker Meets SPD Leader 21
Meets CDU/CSU, CSU Leaders 21
Meets Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier 22
Meets SPD Leader Vogel 22
Meets Green Party Officials 22

Welcomed in Duesseldorf, Meets Rau 23
Industrialist Welcomes Delegation 23
Honecker Addresses Industrialists 23
9 Sep Press Coverage Cited 25
Stoph To Visit Mongolia 15-18 Sep 25
Police Allow Antimissile Demonstration *[DPA]* 25
Stoph Speaks at USSR Pavilion in Leipzig 26

HUNGARY

Daily Analyzes CEMA Economic Communique *[NEPSZABADSAG 4 Sep]* 28
Leaders' Public Appearances 28 Aug-2 Sep 28
Economic Results for January-July 1987 *[NEPSZABADSAG 2 Sep]* 29

POLAND

Spokesman Urban on Pershing-1A Missiles 30
Reply Sent to DPRK on Peace Initiative 30
Jaruzelski Greets DPRK on National Day 30
Army Chief of Staff Uzycki Visits DPRK *[cross reference]* 30
Pakistani Parliament Delegation Visits 30
Talks With Malinowksi 30
Meets with Czyrek 31
Mozambique's Chipande Arrives on Official Visit 31
Begins Talks with Siwicki *[Maputo]* 31
Delegation Departs 31
Gwiazda Pays Working Visit to Berlin 31
Miodowicz Denies Contacts With Walesa *[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep]* 31
Orzechowski Receives UN Official 5 Sep 32
Wojcik Meets Belgian, EEC Officials 32
Wozniak Interviewed on CEMA Meeting 32
Baryla Addresses WW II Remembrance Meeting *[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 2 Sep]* 33
Council Discusses Economic Reform 34
Health Official Discusses NFOZ *[DZIENNIK ZACHODNI 30 Jul]* 35

YUGOSLAVIA

Husak Expected To Pay Visit in September *[BORBA 4 Sep]* 37
Hasani Departs to Ethiopia for Proclamation 37
FEC Discusses Foreign Creditor Payments 37
Issues Report on Budget 37
Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair 37
Management Official Arrested 37
Fails to Meet With Reporters 37
Mikulic Interview on Issues 38
Banks Sue Agrokomerc 40
LC Blames Abdic, Pozderac 40
Albanian Owned Shops Attacked in Several Places 41
Pristina Train Drivers End Strike *[POLITIKA 3 Sep]* 41

Zhivkov, U.S. Ambassador on Mutual Relations

AU081425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[Unattributed Report: "Positive Activation of Relations"]

[Text] On 4 September Saul Polanski, the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria, presented his credentials to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

My goal, the ambassador said, is to work on the issues and problems in mutual relations, so that practical solutions are found and significant progress is reached wherever possible.

The intensified contacts between representatives of the two governments, including U.S. congressmen, during the recent months were described by the ambassador as beneficial opportunities to exchange opinions on many political, economic, cultural, and humane issues, which are important for our mutual relations.

The ambassador assured the chairman of the State Council that he will make substantial efforts to develop trade between the United States and Bulgaria. In this context, he stressed the importance of the constituent session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade-Economic Council, which took place in June 1987, as an important step in the process of facilitating understanding and determining the promising prospects of broader cooperation and trade.

The signing of the cultural agreement proves the two countries' readiness to facilitate and encourage contacts between students, scientists, and cultural institutes and organizations.

In conclusion, the ambassador stressed his country's respect and esteem toward Bulgaria's national traditions and expressed warm feelings toward the Bulgarian people.

In his reply, the chairman of the State Council pointed out that the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria positively evaluates the certain activation of relations between our countries that has been achieved during the last 2 years. This is a positive process, which must gradually develop in a well-balanced manner in all areas of life. He expressed his conviction that our further mutually beneficial cooperation will make its modest but positive contribution to the general East-West dialogue. The intensive contacts between high-ranking representatives of Bulgaria and the United States, between congressmen and parliamentarians, show that, despite the differences in the social systems and economic potential, relations between the two countries can develop normally, providing that mutual willingness exists.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov especially mentioned the restoration of good contacts in the economic area. The new economic climate in our country creates additional preconditions for expanding trade-economic relations on a long-range basis.

Stressing the main aspects of Bulgaria's foreign policy, the chairman of the State Council expressed our country's conviction that lasting peace can be reached by gradually decreasing military confrontation in Europe and the world and by constructing a really nuclear-free world. He pointed out Bulgaria's adherence to the idea of constructing a comprehensive system of world peace and security, upon which relations among states in the 21st century will be based.

BCP Daily on CEMA CC Secretaries Meeting

AU071632 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 87 p 6

[Editorial article: "Strategy of Accelerated Development"]

[Text] The 2-day Sofia meeting on economic matters of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries is of exceptionally great importance in further improving socialist economic integration. This is related both to the character and role of the issues of the present stage of developing fraternal cooperation which were discussed, and to the measures for elevating the level of this cooperation in a qualitative manner, according to the new requirements, which were adopted.

In analyzing the importance of the meeting one must first of all stress that a specific contribution was made toward implementing the agreements between the leaders of the fraternal parties, reached during their working meeting in Moscow in November 1986. The proposals to restructure the mechanism of cooperation, integrational relations within CEMA and the council's activity allows one to draw profound conclusions about the state of socialist economic integration and on the importance of improving cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

The socialist countries' powerful economic potential, the acceleration of the scientific-technical progress, increasing the material and cultural standard of living, and activating cooperation are solid preconditions of increasing the efficiency of the internal and foreign economic activities. The problem is that this efficiency has not yet reached the necessary level, which corresponds on the one hand to the socialist countries' potential, and on the other, to the long-range tasks that have been posed. Therefore improving the mechanism of cooperation among the CEMA member countries must render a more substantial contribution to achieving the strategic goals in the socioeconomic development of the socialist countries, posed by the fraternal communist and workers parties.

The measures on improving cooperation, adopted by the meeting, encompass a complex of factors that depend on the further accelerated development of the fraternal countries and a better revelation and utilization of the creative possibilities of socialism. Some of the measures aim at maximum acceleration of the process of intensification and improving the well-being of the fraternal

countries' nations. Another set of measures aims at more effectively utilizing the advantages of the international division of labor and the preconditions of mutually suplementing the socialist countries' potential.

The logic of these measures was dictated by many still unsolved problems of the socialist economic integration, such as the necessity to significantly increase the volume of the foreign trade operations of the socialist countries, to improve the timing and quickness in implementing the shared production supplies, accelerate the introduction of the most modern scientific-technical achievements, improve the use of the commodity-financial set of instruments, and so forth. The solution of these problems is undoubtedly related to activating and more closely coordinating the efforts of the CEMA member countries.

Coordinating the directions of implementing the restructuring of cooperation is another important issue discussed at the meeting. This issue is related to working out the collective concept on the international socialist division of labor from 1991 to 2005.

The conclusions reached at the meeting specifically stress the necessity of substantially increasing the role of CEMA itself, as an international economic organization, in the process of improving cooperation.

The position on the global issues of disarmament, and developing and further strengthening world economic cooperation, which was expressed at the meeting, testifies of the consistent approach of the fraternal communist and workers parties in the interest of stabilizing the material basis of detente and improving the international situation in general.

Anniversary of Treaty With GDR Noted
AU081940 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 Sep 87 p 7

[Editorial article: "Loyal Allies and Friends"]

[Text] ". . . This treaty is an historical event in our countries' relations. It is the reincarnation of our willingness and joint striving to contribute to guaranteeing peace and security on our continent and to ensure peaceful conditions of socialist construction.

". . . We ask you to reassure the GDR people that in the Bulgarian people and the BCP they have a loyal ally, brother, and friend in the Balkans."

This is a quotation from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech after signing the first Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, whose 20th anniversary we mark today.

The past period gave much proof of the support of the ideas and principles incorporated in that historical document, which elevated relations between the two fraternal and friendly countries to a new level. Tens of intergovernmental agreements in the areas of culture, technology, production sharing, and specialization have been signed. Cooperation in the scientific-technological area, which constantly enriches itself with new forms of cooperation, is one of the most significant aspects of Bulgarian-GDR relations and a basis of further developing socialist integration.

For many years the GDR has occupied the second place after the USSR in our foreign trade exchange. The main attention during the 1980's is directed not only toward its objective increase, but also toward strengthening production sharing between various branches of national economy and within the branches themselves.

The common strategy of the two countries, which are an integral part of the socialist family, strengthens cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, and facilitates the rational combining and dividing of the forces while solving the economic tasks, which basically comes down to selecting the most promising directions of concentrating the resources, general intensification of production, increasing its quality and efficiency, accelerating the scientific-technical progress, and improving the structure of people's consumption. This is the final goal of the existing agreements for the period until 1990 and the long-range agreements.

Relations between various departments, okrugs and oblasts, fraternal cities, enterprises with similar production output, and scientific institutes and laboratories strengthen every year.

The friendship behested to us by Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann continues today in the deeds of the two parties, countries, and peoples, under the leadership of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, the first party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

Guided by the principles of security and cooperation in Europe and the protection of peace on the planet, the two countries actively participate in the work of the Warsaw Pact and make their contribution to strengthening the power of the socialist community's countries. With their constructive and peaceful policy, and timely and constructive initiatives and proposals our country and the GDR constantly activate their foreign policy in the respectives areas of the Balkan Peninsula and central Europe, in the interest of good-neighborliness and for asserting the principles of security and coopexhion. The visit of Erich Honecker to the FRG, which begins today, is new proof of this fact. It will undoubtedly play a positive role in improving the climate between the two German states in the interest of all states on our continent.

On this remarkable day the Bulgarian public most sincerely and cordially greets the fraternal GDR people and wishes them new and even greater successes along the road of socialist development.

State Council Confers Award on Honecker

LD031246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Sofia, 25 Aug (ADN) — The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has conferred the "Stara Planina" order with ribbon on Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The decree states that it is in tribute to Erich Honecker's great services for strengthening the cohesion of the socialist fraternal countries and the unity of the communist and workers' movement, and for the maintenance of peace in the world. The award is also in recognition of Erich Honecker's contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states.

Kubadinski Welcomes PRC CPPCC Delegation

AU081212 Sofia BTA in English 1111 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) — Mr Wang Enmao, deputy-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), who arrived yesterday to this country at the head of a delegation, had talks today with a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by the chairman of the National Council Mr Pencho Kubadinski.

The guests were informed in detail of the socioeconomic changes in this country and of the role of the Fatherland Front, as the largest mass sociopolitical organization in this country, in the implementation of the ambitious programmes in all spheres of life, in the restructuring of the entire society.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the normalization of the relations between Bulgaria and China, over the activation of the cooperation on mutually advantageous basis, and stressed that the development of the bilateral relations is in interest of the two countries and peoples, in interest of peace and security.

Todorov Receives Delegation

AU091048 Sofia BTA in English 1942 GMT 8 Sep 87

["Bulgaria-China: Stepping Up Contacts" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) — Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), led by Mr Wang Enmao, deputy chairman of the committee, paying a visit here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The guests were acquainted with the work for stepping up scientific and technological progress in implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the BCP and with the realization of the radical reconstruction taking place in Bulgaria on the road to self-management and socialist democracy.

Mr Wang Enmao stressed that the experience of Bulgaria and of the other countries of the socialist community will be useful for the political and economic reconstruction underway in China.

The talks noted that there are favourable possibilities for activating the contacts between the two countries, especially in the economic, scientific, cultural, and educational fields. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the constantly developing relations between the two parties, peoples and countries, which is in the interest of bilateral cooperation, of peace and understanding in the world.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet SRV on National Day

AU031503 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following greetings telegram to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf we send most cordial greetings to the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV on the occasion of your country's national day — the 42d anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution.

Over past decades the heroic Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV and in fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, have achieved notable victories in defense of their right to independence and free development, in the struggle to unite the country, and in the construction of socialism.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people take genuine joy in the determination of the Vietnamese Communists and workers to struggle to put into practice the historic decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

Bulgaria totally supports the SRV's constructive foreign policy, aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, security, and good-neighborly cooperation.

We note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are continuously developing and expanding for the good of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples and for the triumph of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear Comrades, fresh successes along the road of renewal marked out by the Sixth CPV Congress, and wish the Vietnamese people peace, happiness and progress, the telegram states.

Officials Receive PCI's Pajetta 7 Sep
AU071609 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) — Today Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the National Leadership and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Italian Communist Party.

The two sides had a sincere friendly talk. They exchanged information on the activity of the two parties and discussed current issues of the international situation and the struggle of communists for peace and social advance.

Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP, also attended the meeting.

Mozambican Military Delegation Arrives
AU071501 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Major Tsoncho Draganski report: "In Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, a military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Politburo of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and minister of defense, arrived in Bulgaria on 3 September.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially welcomed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; deputy ministers of national defense; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Georgi Borgov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, was also at the airport.

A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors. Flowers were presented to Army Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

Afterwards, a meeting between the military delegations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria took place at the Ministry of National Defense. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, cordially greeted the guests on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, and wished the Mozambican delegation a pleasant and fruitful stay in Bulgaria.

He briefed the guests on the implementation of the decisions of the historical 13th BCP Congress on profound and radical changes in the country, dictated by the objective conditions of our development, and on the activity of the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army aimed at elevating the combat readiness to an exceptionally high qualitative level.

Then Army Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, gave thanks for the warm hospitality. He briefed the Bulgarian hosts on the tasks posed by the Fourth Frelimo Congress on defending the country and on its economic strengthening.

After the meeting the two delegations laid a wreath at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.

In the evening Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of defense, gave a dinner for the Mozambican delegation on behalf of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

The dinner was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" Department; Georgi Borgov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The first day of the visit of the Mozambican military delegation took place in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Aleksandrov Heads Delegation to Ethiopia
AU071950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] On 7 September a Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov departed for Addis Ababa. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the establishment of Ethiopia's National Assembly and proclaiming the country a people's democratic republic.

Zhivkov Receives New Venezuelan Ambassador
AU041837 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA) — Bulgaria highly commends Venezuela's contribution to the efforts to maintain world peace and security, which is evidenced in her work within the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement of Central American problems, said the Bulgarian head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Accepting the credentials of Mr Jose Gregorio Gonzalez, the newly appointed ambassador of Venezuela to this country, he reiterated Bulgaria's preparedness to build wider relations with Venezuela in various fields. Considerable opportunities for this exist in business contacts.

Mr Jose Gregorio Gonzalez stressed the upgrade development of bilateral relations, the consensus of Venezuelan and Bulgarian opinion at international forums as

regards the search for ways of peaceful cooperation in Central America.

Georgi Yordanov Returns From Managua 3 Sep
AU041405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] On 2 September Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, minister of culture, science, and education, and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Mixed Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, returned from Managua, where he had taken part in the cooperation commission's fourth session.

Narcotics Intercepted at Turkish Border
AU081727 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) — The Bulgarian customs officials at the Kapitan Andreevo Border Checkpoint (on the Bulgarian-Turkv axorder) intercepted yet another attempt to smuggle drugs via Bulgarian territory.

During the usual customs check-up of an "Opel" automobile with a Yugoslavian registration No. UR 20023 coming from Turkey, a customs official discovered fresh traces of a dismantling of the reservoir of the car. This necessitated a more careful examination of the car and led to the discovery of 6 kg and 100 g of heroin in the reservoir.

Three Yugoslavian citizens travelled with the car — the 25-year old Muamet Hoti and the 23 year-old Hilki Ferezi and Hakif Sadiku. According to them the drug was probably hidden in the petrol reservoir of the car by their fellow countrymen Ibrahim Nazer, a student. He travelled with them from Yugoslavia to Turkey but when they were to return he suddenly decided to remain in Istanbul.

The three violators have been handed over to the Bulgarian investigating authorities.

State Council Deputy Head Grigorov Dies
AU071341 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Mitko Grigorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, died on 6 September after a long illness. An obituary has been issued and it will be published.

Last respects to the deceased can be paid on 8 September at 1100, at the Sofia cemetery hall of rituals.

Sofia Oblast Aktiv 'Approves' Leadership
AU031610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 87 p 2

[BTA-supplied report: "Conference of Oblast Aktiv"]

[Text] The qualitatively new stage of socialist development into which our society is now making a dynamic entry, in order to fulfill the designs of the July 1987 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the other party and state decisions, requires a full mobilization and reorganization in the thinking and work of everyone. This was stressed on 1 September at the conference of the Sofia Oblast aktiv that was held in the capital. Comrade Milko Balev took part.

It was pointed out that the necessary conditions have to be ensured for a transition to the fundamentally new structures and forms of territorial government, without interrupting the fulfillment of the immediate tasks relating to the annual plan and the economic, scientific, and technical development of the municipalities and the oblast.

A provisional leadership was approved for Sofia Oblast. Lazar Prichkapov is first secretary of Sofia Oblast BCP Committee, and Nikola Tonchev, Nikola Nikolov, and Vasil Zanchev are secretaries. Atanas Konstantinov is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Oblast People's Council; Mincho Pankov is first deputy chairman; Petur Borchev, Dimitur Zaev, and Petur Galchin are deputy chairman; and the secretary is Boyan Aleksov.

Leaders' Public Appearances 22-30 August

AU292010[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA in English during the monitoring period from 22 to 30 August report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

A festive meeting was held in the Georgi Kirkov Hall of the BCP building in Sofia at 1500 GMT on 26 August to mark the 120th anniversary of Georgi Kirkov, a father figure of the revolution in Bulgaria. It was attended by the following leaders: Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister for foreign economic relations, who delivered the address on Kirkov's life and work; Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP's Central Control-Auditing Commission. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 26 August)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Zambian Prime Minister Musokotwane in Varna on 25 August. (BTA 1529 GMT 25 August) Also on 25 August, Zhivkov gave a luncheon in Varna for Musokotwane. (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* 26 August, p 8) On 26 August Zhivkov received in Varna George Hawi, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. (BTA 1621 GMT 26 August) On 28 August Zhivkov received 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri, deputy prime minister of Iran, in Varna. (BTA 1238 GMT 28 August)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the Zambian Prime Minister Musokotwane on his

arrival at Sofia airport on 22 August on an official visit. (BTA 1809 GMT 22 August) Atanasov had talks with Musokotwane in Sofia on 24 August. (BTA 1254 GMT 24 August) Atanasov gave a dinner in Sofia on 24 August in honor of Musokotwane. (BTA 1806 GMT 24 August) Atanasov signed a protocol with Musokotwane in Sofia on 25 August. (BTA 1720 GMT 25 August) Atanasov attended the luncheon given by Zhivkov for Musokotwane in Varna on 25 August. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 26 August, p 8) Atanasov saw off the Zambian prime minister at Sofia airport on 25 August. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 25 August) On 28 August Atanasov received Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri. (BTA 1238 GMT 28 August)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a conference in Lovech on 29 August that confirmed the provisional leadership for the newly created Lovech Oblast. (Sofia Domestic Service 1300 GMT 29 August)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the lunch given by Zhivkov for Musokotwane in Varna on 25 August. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 26 August, p 8)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a festive Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting and concert in Sofia on 25 August. (*Rabotnichesko Delo* 26 August, pp 1, 8)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, had a meeting on the evening of 23 August with the young graduate officers from the Vasil Levski Higher People's Military School at their field camp near Lovech, during the young officers' traditional summer march. Dzhurov was accompanied by Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, and Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army. (Sofia *Narodna Armiya* 24 Aug 87 p 1) On 24 August Dzhurov and his retinue took part in a meeting in Vrabevo, at which the same young officers paid homage to the poet and partisan Khristo Kurpachev, who was executed there. (Sofia *Narodna Armiya* 25 Aug 87 p 1) Also on 24 August, Dzhurov and his retinue visited the field camp near Sevlievo of the young graduate officers from the G. Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School, who were engaged in a march "following the steps of Botev." (Sofia *Narodna Armiya* 25 Aug 87 p 1) On 25 August, near the village of Stokite, Dzhurov marched at the head the column of young graduate officers from the G. Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School, staying with the column until lunchtime, when, with his retinue, he joined the march of another group of young graduate officers from other military schools, staying with the column until the end of the day's march at Sheynovo. (Sofia *Narodna Armiya* 26 Aug 87 pp 1, 3) In Karlovo on 29 August, Dzhurov presented diplomas to graduates from the G.S. Rakovski People's Military Academy and awards to outstanding commissioned and noncommissioned officers from other higher and secondary military schools. Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the National and Social Security Department of the BCP Central Committee,wasalsopresent.(SofiaDomesticService

1730 GMT 29 Aug)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo a chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a reception at the Afghan Embassy in Sofia on 19 August to mark the country's national day. (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* 20 Aug 87 p 2) Kubadinski also attended a traditional folklore festival in Rozhen on 23 August. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 23 Aug) On 29 August he took part in a conference in Burgas of the aktiv of the newly formed Burgas Oblast.(Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 29 Aug)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the folk festival in Rozhen on 23 August. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 23 Aug)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received the new ambassadors of the United States and Iran in Sofia on 25 August. (Sofia Rabotnichesko Delo 26 Aug 87 p 8)

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP's Central Control-Auditing Commission and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, had a meeting with the visiting Moldavian friendship delegation in Sofia on 24 August. (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* 25 Aug 87 p 2) He also made a speech at the friendship meeting and concert in Sofia on 25 August. (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* 26 Aug 87 pp 1, 8)

Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended the above award ceremony for officer graduates in Karlovo on 29 August. (Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 29 Aug)

Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, received the Beninese minister Martin Azonhiho in Sofia on 25 August.(Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 25 Aug)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, had talks in Sofia on 25 August with a visiting Belgian parliamentary delegation.(Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 25 Aug) On 29 August Todorov participated in a conference in Mikhaylovgrad of the new oblast's aktiv.(Sofia Domestic Service 1730 GMT 29 Aug)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in the session of the leadership of the Central Cooperative Union in Sofia on 25 August that elected Pekhlivanov as the new chairman.(Sofia Domestic Service 0900 GMT 25 Aug)

Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Jerzy Majka, editor in chief of the Polish party daily *Trybuna Ludu*, in

Sofia on 26 August.(Sofia Domestic Service 1900 GMT 26 Aug)

Economic Report for 16 August-5 September

AU051839 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 16 through 22 August carries the following economic performance report (time and date of newscast is given in parentheses):

Kozloduy Nuclear Generating Plant

Work on extending and improving the generating equipment continues. Original developments by the plant's special-purpose collectives have produced substantial economic savings in reducing nuclear fuel consumption and improving the efficiency of the turbine generators. Final preparations are now under way for putting the No. 5 power unit into full service, and the massive equipment for the new 1000-megawatt No.6 unit is presently being installed. When the No. 6 unit is in operation, the Kozloduy plant will supply almost 43 percent of Bulgaria's electric power. (1300 GMT 4 September)

Dzhurov Attends Karlovo Parade, Dinner

AU021428 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Aug 87 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Karlovo, 29 August (By telephone from our special correspondents Colonel Georgi Atanasov and Major Tsoncho Draganski) — [passage omitted] Gathered in Karlovo today are the successors of Bulgaria's immortal son Vasil Levski, namely the graduates from the G.S. Rakovskiy Military Academy and the higher and secondary military teaching establishments. They followed in the steps of the Apostle, paid their respects with filial gratitude to our glorious past, and took delight in Socialist Bulgaria; they also took away with them part of Bulgaria's grandeur and retained in their hearts Levski's infinite faith, with a profound impression of his unbreakable spirit.

In the town of Karlovo the diplomas will be soon presented to the graduates of the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy, and the first officers' and noncommissioned officers' ranks will be awarded to the graduates of the country's higher and secondary military schools. The ceremony will be attended by generals and officers, representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations, veterans of the revolutionary movement, relatives and friends of the student cadets, and many citizens. [passage omitted]

The following take their places on the review platform: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Colonel Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Panteley Pachov, first secretary of the Plovdiv Oblast BCP Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers of national defense; generals, admirals, and officers; and representatives of the local party and state leadership.

Also present were Col Gen Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States with the Bulgarian People's Army, and Givi Ordzhonikidze, the Soviet military, air, and naval attache in Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, made a speech on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Bulgarian Government. [passage omitted]

In Karlovo the same evening a festive dinner was given in the name of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers to mark the graduation of the 1987 course from the G.S. Rakovski Military Academy and the promotion of the students of the "Vasil Levski 1987" entry from the higher and secondary military schools.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, proposed a toast to the health of the graduates as instructed by the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

He wished the graduates successful work in the units of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The dinner was held in a fraternal cordial atmosphere, and ended with a rich artistic program by professional performers and amateurs.

Army Daily Calls for New Party Style

AU011416 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Aug 87 P 1

[Editorial: "Accountability-Election Meetings and Conferences"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the requirements of the July (1987) BCP Central Committee Plenum and in conformity with the decision adopted by the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee on 24 July 1987, accountability-election conferences of party organizations the Bulgarian People's Army will be held from 1 September to 30 November 1987. As in the past, they will be preceeded by accountability-election meetings with the staff party organizations and party groups.

The main feature of the forthcoming meetings and conferences is that they are the first to take place in basic party links following the 13th BCP Congress, and that they will proceed entirely in the spirit of the nationwide struggle for a worthy preparation of the forthcoming BCP National Conference.

The accountability-election campaign is also distinguished by the fact that it will proceed in the spirit of the decisions adopted at the July 1987 plenum of the BCP Central Committee, at which basic principles of the concept for the further construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria were adopted. [passage omitted]

The forthcoming accountability-election meetings and conferences within the Army are called upon with great urgency and concern to discuss questions connected with the work of party leaderships and organizations, and with the personal contribution of party members in the Army to strengthening of discipline. It is obvious that the discussions and the decisions adopted at these meetings and conferences must avoid the use of cliches such as "improvement," "enhancement," "perfection," and so forth. Rather than these cliches, a precise and profoundly concerned answer is needed to the question about the causes of irresponsibility, complaceny, and leniency toward those who commit breaches of the law and army regulations. [passage omitted]

The period under review to be discussed at these meetings and conferences is linked to certain positive results achieved in the restructuring of party-organizational work and in enhancing the role of party organizations in army life as a whole. Despite these successes, however, the rate of restructuring in party activities, generally speaking, has been slow and does not conform to the increased requirements, or to the opportunities that party cadres and aktivists have. A considerable number of party committees and leaderships only pay lip service to the struggle against conservatism, formalism, and cliches in party work, without really adopting any energetic and resolute measures to overcome this situation. [passage omitted].

Emphasis should be laid upon shortcomings, weaknesses, and unresolved problems. The reasons for their existence should be revealed as a result of a thorough and extensive elaboration of tasks for the further acceleration of the restructuring process.

The meetings and conferences are to proceed without unnecessary show or noisy manifestations. Problems should be discussed in a businesslike, working atmosphere, without the usual slogans, solemn pledges, and excessive praise. The political organs and party leaderships in the Army are to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the staging of statements prepared in advance, and any incidence of the suppression of criticism in one way or the other.

The Communists in the Bulgarian People's Army will express their great political initiative at the forthcoming accountability-election meetings and conferences. They will make a decisive step forward in their work to bring about a thorough restructuring in army life, achieve a new improvement quality in military training and improve the soldiers combat readiness.

BRIEFS

Control Systems Conference

An international conference has begun in Varna of specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR. They will discuss the prospects for developing scientific and technical cooperation in the design and manufacture of numerical control systems for metal-cutting machines, control apparatus for industrial robots, and programmable controllers. [Text] [Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 3 Sep 87 p 2 AU]

USSR Container Ship Delivered

Varna, 2 September (BTA) — Today the Soviet flag was ceremonially hoisted on the mast of the sea-going vessel built at the Georgi Dimitrov Shipyard which bears the name of *Kapitan Lyashenko*. The ship represents a success for our designers and shipbuilders, who have designofapenwpdcvessel with increased cargo-carrying capabilities. The Soviet Union owns several Bulgarian-built container vessels equipped to carry 400 containers, but now the Soviet merchant fleet is taking delivery of a vessel able to carry almost 500 containers. This year the Varna shipbuilders will also produce other vessels of the same type for our biggest foreign customer. [Text] [Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 3 Sep 87 p 1 AU]

Lenart Receives CPSU Delegation for Talks

LD082337 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL CC, received in Bratislava today the heads of the working delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, whose members are getting acquainted with the work of the international scientific-production association Robot in Presov.

In a friendly discussion, Comrade Lenart said that in the interest of speeding up the modernization of machinery production enterprises it is necessary to involve in the work of Robot Association not only the best designers of machinery and specialists in their production but also experts for carrying out engineering design tasks.

Chnoupek Holds Talks With USSR's Polyakov

AU040904 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "On the Situation in the Persian Gulf"']

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern and North African Countries Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday. Their talks concerned current developments in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Husak Meets Soviet Ambassador Lomakin

LD041411 Prague Ctk in English 1330 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president Gustav Husak received here today Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin.

During a cordial and comradely dialogue they discussed the topical questions of deepening all-round cooperation between the two communist parties and states. They also discussed questions of further development of the two countries' cooperation in coordinating foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, international cooperation and disarmament.

Metallurgy Minister Departs for USSR

LD071729 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow Sept 7 (CTK correspondent) — Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul arrived here today for talks on present tasks of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in metallurgy and heavy engineering.

He will discuss with Soviet partners inter alia the supplies of metallurgical equipment, expansion of specialization in production of special types of machines and equipment and the construction of the Krivoi Rog plant.

CPC Study Delegation Begins Visit

AU041146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) — A study delegation of the CPC's Central Discipline Inspection Commission, headed by Li Zhilian, member of the the commission's Standing Committee, has arrived in the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. At Prague airport the delegation was welcomed by Josef Kadlecek, member of the leadership of the Central Control and Auditing Commission. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. Ranking personnel of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission acquainted the Chinese guests with the activity of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission and with the realization of the 17th CPCZ Congress resolutions . The PRC delegation will pay a visit to some party agencies and organizations and meet with functionaries of industrial and agricultural enterprises in regions and districts.

New Cambodian Initiative Welcomed

LD032133 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 3 (CTK) — Czechoslovakia welcomes and fully supports the new political initiative of the Kampuchean Government, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Dusan Rovensky said in a statement today.

He underlined that the statement on the policy of national reconciliation issued in Kampuchea this week is a well-considered and realistic program of unification of all patriots corresponding to the wishes and interests of the Kampuchean people.

The realization of this program would create preconditions for a political solution of the Kampuchean problem with regard to the existing realities in this part of the world, on the basis of agreement of all national patriotic forces and in the interest of the people.

The Czechoslovak spokesman voiced the hope that the program of national reconciliation would be accepted by all parties concerned which strive for the solution of complex international problems by talks and for the establishment and development of good neighbourly relations and cooperation.

Czechoslovakia is ready to contribute to a political solution of the situation around Kampuchea in the interest of strengthening peace and international security, Dusan Rovensky said.

CPCZ CC Presidium Session Reported

AU051523 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 87 p 1

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Prague — At its session yesterday [2 September], the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the development of Communists' activity and the improvement of the party's membership base. It noted that the

party's class and age structure is developing in harmony with the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress. There were 1,705,490 Communists as of 1 July this year. The Presidium stressed that in connection with the enrollment of new candidate members, it is necessary to apply a high degree of exactingness and to ensure that the party's influence in the vital branches of society's life is strengthened. Care must be constantly devoted to the education of young candidate members and members of the party.

The Presidium assessed that the decisive task lay in strengthening the unity and the capability for action of the party ranks in the realization of the objectives of the 17th CPCZ Congress program aimed at accelerating society's socioeconomic development and at restructuring the economic mechanism and other spheres. Great attention must also be paid to enhancing the role of Communists in the struggle for the fulfillment of the national economic plan, for more rapid scientific-technical progress, and for better discipline and order. All this requires the further perfection of the methods of party work, the elimination of formalism and related inertia, and opposition to disproportionate numbers of resolutions and various meetings.

As a prerequisite for the Communists' increasing commitment to the realization of the party's policy, the Presidium stressed the need to further deepen intraparty democracy, develop criticism and self-criticism, and strengthen party discipline and responsibility. It is the duty of territorial [uzemne] party agencies, especially of district committees, to more effectively assist the primary organizations and orient their activity toward, above all, political-educational work among the people.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium further discussed the political-legal principles of measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the struggle against crime. It noted that it is necessary to create prerequisites for the law enforcement agencies to be able to concentrate, above all, on prevention and on exposing and prosecuting serious criminal offences. Some less serious offences, which so far have been dealt with by the courts, would fall within the responsibility of the agencies of the national committees or other administrative and economic agencies. This will create prerequisites for simplifying deliberations and for a more rapid and more efficient prosecution of such offences. At the same time, it would be useful to extend and substantially increase the sanctions, especially property [majetkove] sanctions, which these agencies would be able to impose. The proposed measures will provide the opportunity to better adjust the prosecution of individual offences according to their danger to society and to ensure a better balance between sentences and education. The Presidium recommended that the appropriate legislative regulations be drafted in the spirit of the aforementioned principles.

The Presidium acknowledged a report on the results of Comrade Lubomir Strougal's friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. It highly valued the level of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations achieved in the political, economic, and other spheres, and stressed the importance of their further deepening when it comes to solving the tasks of new stages of development. It noted with satisfaction that there was a full unanimity of views on the assessment of the present international situation and on the importance of joint initiatives by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed several other issues involving domestic and foreign policy as well as party life.

Fojtik Addresses Ideological Conference
LD041730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a speech today at an ideological conference in Novy Jicin organized by the North Moravian Regional Party Committee to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the opening of the study year of party education. He recalled the present-day legacy of Great October, whose 70th anniversary ought to contribute to a deep and self-critical analysis of results to date and the successes and failures, and ought to lead to more decisive efforts to consolidate everything healthy and positive that contributes to the development of socialism.

Speaking about the topical tasks of ideological work, he highlighted the need to link it firmly with everyday life. He went on to state that restructuring is primarily a matter of activating the political system of socialism, whose core and determinimg force is the CPCZ. The development of democracy has nothing to do with weakening the authority of the senior bodies or managers, with disorder and lack of discipline, or with low expectations of people's work. Socialist democracy is an organic unity of rights and duties, noted Comrade Jan Fojtik, adding that criticism and open information — a concept which our Soviet comrades call glasnost — are inseparable.

Going on to speak about restructuring political life in Czechoslovakia, he pointed out that this must be carried out on the basis of the existing political system which, in Czechsolovakia, is represented by the National Front. As for the development of socialist democracy, he continued, we have to contend with a task which is essentiallly quite new that of shaping socialist self-management, which cannot be a matter only for the national committees and citizens' initiative, but also applies to work collectives.

In this context, Comrade Jan Fojtik drew attention at today's ideological conference of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee in Novy Jicin to the bill on state enterprises, which was being discussed widely by the public, and also to the bill on farming cooperatives.

CPCZ Presidium Discusses Party Membership

LD022129 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) — Ways of encouraging the activity and improving the membership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party were discussed at a meeting of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium here today.

The Presidium stated that the class and age structure of members of the party, now totalling 1,705,490, are in tune with the resolution of the party's 17th Congress.

The Presidium also stressed the need to deepen inner-party democracy, encourage criticism and self-criticism, strengthen party discipline and responsibility.

The party Presidium also discussed measures to make the struggle against crime more effective. It pointed out that bodies engaged in penal procedures should be able to concentrate above all on the prevention and punishment of serious offences, adding that some less dangerous anti-social acts so far dealt with by courts would fall within the competence of national committees. The Presidium recommended the drafting of appropriate legislative regulations.

Discussing a report on Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Hungary, the presidium stated with satisfaction that the two sides displayed a full identity of views on the present international situation, and on the importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Reform Experts Discuss Restructuring

AU041905 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 87 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "New, Exacting Forms of Management"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) — In Prague yesterday, the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department organized for its lecturers a seminar on the draft law on the state enterprise and other crucial problems of restructuring the management of the national economy. The discussion was chaired by the department's head, Vasil Bejda.

In his statement Deputy Minister Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Problems of Planned National Economic Management, responded to questions, comments, and criticism raised during the public discussion on the draft law.

Every day I come across criticism of the following kind, Jaromir Matejka said: Restructuring is to start only in 1991. Why the delay, what are we waiting for? I respond roughly as follows: This is no delay, the years 1988-90 will not be a time of rest, but years of assiduous preparations. I will mention but a few of the measures and changes — the experiment [in enhancing the responsibility and autonomy of economic organizations] will be expanded and will also comprise self-management. New elements of management will be put into effect — a tough and demanding system of granting credits, a new system of foreign trade management, incentives to earn hard currency, and wage regulation. The trade sector, services, restaurants, and cooperatives will switch to the new conditions as early as 1988 and 1989. Wholesale prices will be restructured, the tax system changed, subsidies limited, and major organizational changes in the structure of economic production units and central agencies carried out.

Vlastimil Boura, first deputy minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, dealt with problems concerning the comprehensive restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices. His paper revealed that the restructuring of wholesale prices, which will come into effect on 1 January 1989, and the subsequent continuous updating of prices are among the key measures of restructuring. Price control will remain in the hands of state agencies, although room will gradually be established for price agreements between producers and customers.

By introducing a social insurance contribution amounting to 50 percent of wages (compared with 20 percent at present), the restructuring of wholesale prices will encourage the substitution of machinery for human labor. While the price level will be maintained, the wholesale prices will be raised in labor-intensive branches and reduced in branches with a relatively high proportion of work performed by machines. Overall, wholesale prices will be reduced by an average of 5 percent, with great structural variations.

Stanislav Sourek, CSSR deputy minister of finance, spoke about the objectification of the value instruments of management. In the years 1989-91, the system of levies and taxes will be changed. The system of levies will be made up of deductions from wages, capital assets, and natural resources, agricultural and land tax, profit tax, regulation levies, and fines. The turnover tax will be rationalized and, gradually, the price circles are to be brought closer to one another, even though, for the time being, changes in the sphere of wholesale prices are not to be projected into retail prices. With regard to subsidies, whose total volume and importance will be substantially reduced, subsidies of a systemic nature will come to the foreground, such as those to defray the state's social and structural policy.

Jiri Neubert, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, dealt with the draft law on the state enterprise and its role in further expanding working people's participation in management and in promoting socialist democracy. He spoke about the relationship between the agencies of self-management and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH). Trade union organizations must not take over administrative and entrepreneurial functions because they would thereby lose their position as a voluntary social organization protecting the interests of the working people. The law on the state enterprise that is now being prepared does not reduce the

role of the ROH; quite to the contrary, it enriches and expands it and establishes qualitatively new conditions for the development of socialist democracy. The mechanism of socialist self-management must not be confined to the existence of self-management agencies. In addition to them, this mechanism is represented by social organizations and the economic management, united by the CPCZ's political and economic line.

Rudolf Balousek, consultant of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Department, spoke about the powers and duties of enterprises embodied in the draft law. He underlined that enterprises are acquiring wide-ranging legal powers, which, however, they must implement in accordance with the CPCZ's policy.

If this is not the case, the state is fully entitled to intervene for the benefit of the society as a whole.

In the course of the discussion, participants in the seminar mutually clarified questions concerning diverse elements of the draft law. Considerable attention was devoted to supplier-customer relations and to how the new measures will deal with this problem. Questions also concerned changes in the organization of management and in the structure of enterprises and, above all, central agencies.

Restructuring Requires New People
AU081018 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak No. 35 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Michal Ac commentary: "Let Us Learn How to Conduct Discussions"]

[Excerpts] I admit that the call to learn how to conduct discussions may appear superfluous, or even outright naive today. After all, virtually every day our information media extensively report on the discussion on the draft law on the enterprise.

In spite of this I believe that precisely this discussion, which, incidentally, by no means takes place just on the pages of newspapers or on television screens, bears out that we are only learning how to discuss things. There is nothing peculiar about this. After all, it is only now that problems which used to be taboo are dealt with in public. It is therefore more than understandable that it is possible to hear all kinds of views in this discussion, frequently even contradictory ones, be it on the election of senior staff, on the use of commodity-market relations, the role of the market, or the general concept of the draft law on the enterprise.

It is not within the power of an individual to cover everything said so far, let alone evaluate the contents of the discussion or the specific comments made in the course of it. It is perhaps also unnecessary to rave about the fact that (finally!) we are able to discuss public affairs or, at least, try to discuss them within the constraints of our knowledge and abilities. After all, the discussion itself is but a beginning, it is only an indication of the potentials of socialist democracy: without discussion it is hard to imagine a faster development of the economy, man, and society as a whole. The main thing in the next stage will be how its results are put to use so that we did not have discussion for its own sake.

If we were concerned with details, we would naturally have plenty to "discuss." But I think that we would be evading the real issue, a practice from the recent past to which we have grown accustomed. Instead, let us therefore ponder whether we really say in the discussion what we actually think, whether here, too, we do not feel the pressure of the past when it was possible to discuss only some things, with only some people, and only at some places, when many differing views remained not only unpublished, but also unexpressed for fear of possible repercussions.

Why should we not, for example, think aloud about the sort of people with which and the places where restructuring can be put into effect in the first place? Surely, this cannot be done with people with deeply ingrained habits of administrative and command management and rigid centralism. And the question of who will be in charge of restructuring, and how he will do it, is really very substantial and, I even believe, of foremost importance. It matters very much indeed whether a senior official enjoys the collective's trust and is capable of guiding and motivating it, not just of "managing" it by means of proclamations and directives. The existing economic mechanism did not bring up such people (rather, it suppressed them) and finding them will most likely be quite a problem. We cannot afford to wait for the new mechanism to create and bring them up, all the more so as it will become operative only in a few years. The question of time is a very acute one. Only stalactites and stalagmites have enough time to grow calmly and slowly by a millimeter in 15 years. If restructuring were to proceed at this pace, we would not get far.

To fear risks and conflicts — that is not the road ahead. It is always better to raise risks and conflicts in discussion than to be rushing into an abyss accompanied by general silence or nodding. Let us therefore learn how to conduct discussions, let us learn to formulate our thoughts so as not to cause offense, but to persuade, so as to yield to the force of arguments, and not to the force of power. Let us learn to conduct discussions so that we do not lose sight of the tree for the forest, so that we do not have to be ashamed of ourselves after some time.

Judge Views Sentences of Former Officials
LD042155 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Bratislava Sept 4 (CTK) — The case of Stanislav Babinsky and his accomplices, recently sentenced for theft of socialist property and other offences, pointed out the low moral standard of the offenders but also of other citizens, including communist party members, who could not overlook what was happening around them, presiding judge of a Slovak Supreme Court Tribunal Dr Stefan Minarik said today.

Babinsky, a former director of a district industrial enterprise in West Slovakia, was sentenced to 14-1/2 years imprisonment, to be served in the strictest correctional category, and his two accomplices, former District National Committee Chairman Juraj Murina and former Head Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party District Committee Pavol Kyman recieved six-year and five-year jail sentences respectively.

Dr Minarik said the case also signalized serious shortcomings in internal and external control. It must, however, be admitted that control bodies were evidently unable to intervene especially because Babinskiy's accomplices were the leading representatives of the district, i.e. persons whose competence included controlling Babinskiy's activities. The case also emphasized the need to increase the effectiveness and attractiveness of the legal guidance of the people, and the necessity to deepen democratization of society.

It is desirable to constantly return to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium's letter of February 1983, stressing the need to observe socialist laws, Dr Minarik said.

He said the documents of the case had nearly 9,000 pages. Asked what was true about rumours that the appeal procedure had been closed to the public, Dr Minarik said they were unfounded. The two-day supreme court hearings were open to the public. On the other days the tribunal held consultations which are always and everywhere closed to the public. The judgement was passed in public. The presence of the public is naturally always limited to the capacity of the courtrooms, Dr Minarik added.

More on Honecker's Official Visit to FRG

Kohl Talks End, Communique Planned

LD081701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 8 Sep 87

["Official Talks Between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl Conclude; Joint Communique on the Visit Agreed on" — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sept 87 (ADN) — The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl continued Tuesday morning and ended around midday. They agreed to publish a joint communique on Erich Honecker's FRG visit.

Regarding the final round of talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told the international press in Bonn: The general secretary reaffirmed the position explained yesterday that the GDR attributes greater significance than ever before to the question of securing peaceful relations between our two countries. He stressed again the proposals submitted yesterday that, among other things, concern consultations on questions relating to arms limitation and disarmament, as envisaged in the Basic Treaty. These consultations should be conducted regularly. Joint initiatives put forth by the two German states at UN bodies on disarmament questions are also certainly possible. An attitude of partnership on these serious questions would without a doubt have a beneficial influence on achieving a more normal state in mutual relations.

Erich Honecker continued: Agreement certainly exists that relations between the two German countries cannot be disengaged from general international developments. At the same time, both countries also have an obligation to positively influence the world situation as a result of the corresponding shape of their relations. In this sense, further normalizing relations between the GDR and the FRG is an important contribution to detente. The GDR, Erich Honecker said, is holding to its treaty policy with the FRG. All the treaties and agreements concluded in past years, with the Basic Treaty as a starting point, offer good preconditions for this. Of particular significance is the 12 March 1985 joint statement, agreed on in Moscow.

If one compares the situation in 1970 with today, no one can deny what has been achieved, Erich Honecker said. If we are still some distance from a comprehensive normalization of relations, if even more can be achieved, then the reason should, above all, be seen as the adherence to positions that question the unrestricted application of international law to the GDR.

Erich Honecker stressed that the German Reich went up in the flames of World War II. On its ruins two sovereign countries, independent of each other and with different social orders and alliances, came into being. These are political realities and realities of international law, the general secretary stressed.

Moreover, he added, it is uncontested that the FRG will not renounce its existence as a capitalist state, and the GDR has equally little intention of abandoning its position as a socialist state. Therefore, it is self evident that relations between the GDR and the FRG can only be shaped in the usual way between sovereign states. This is in the interest of peace, of the peoples of the two countries, and of the development of good neighborliness.

The two countries' existence is a fundamental element of the European postwar order. To shake it would mean endangering peace and stability. We believe, Erich Honecker said, and here we agree with the prevailing view in both the East and West, that Europe and the world can live well with this. It has, after all, found its expression in the system of European treaties, including the Helsinki Final Act. Binding and lasting bases for the current borders in Europe have been created. Without obscuring the existing contradictions and differences, achievements in relations can be further developed on the basis of the existing treaties and agreements and in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. The general secretary said a central idea in the Basic Treaty must be adhered to, namely that both German countries mutually respect their independence in internal and external affairs. If both sides are guided by realism, adherence to treaties and goodwill, and by the natural respecting of sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference, further advances will be made.

The GDR State Council chairman welcomed the progress made in bilateral relations in recent years. The system of treaties, he noted, has been expanded, not the least by the conclusion of the 1986 cultural agreement. Trade and economic relations have developed despite some problems. Travel and visits have already been discussed.

Perhaps one figure that cropped up during the talks today will interest you, the GDR spokesman said. Twenty seven million persons pass every year via GDR transit routes. Twenty seven million persons per year, that is great progress.

Concluding his remarks, Erich Honecker noted that he believes the talks resulted in the creation of preconditions for the stronger development of bilateral relations, including Berlin (West) and in line with the Quadripartite Agreement.

Energy, Science Accords Signed

LD081116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 8 Sep 87

(Text) Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Two governmental accords and an agreement between the GDR and the FRG were signed at midday today in Bonn. In the presence of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl the relevant ministers from both states signed the documents, which were drafted in long negotiations, in the Gobelin room of the Palais Schaumberg. The signing was attended by members of Erich Honecker's and Helmut Kohl's official entourages, the heads of the delegations at the negotiations, and members of the groups of experts from both sides.

First, Georg Sitzlack, president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, and Klaus Toepfer, Federal minister of environment, nature conservation and reactor safety, signed the "Governmental Accord on the Exchange of Information and Experiences in the Area of Radiation Protection".

Then Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Klaus Toepfer, Federal minister of environment, nature conservation and reactor safety, signed the "Governmental Accord on the Further Development of Relations in the Area of Environmental Protection".

An "Agreement on Cooperation in the Areas of Science and Technology" was signed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal minister of research and technology.

Ministers Address Press on Accords

LD082326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — The GDR regards cooperation in science and technology as a building block in the common European edifice, the foundations of which also include the preservation of peace and disarmament, the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and the promotion of trust and cooperation. Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, told the international press at the press center after a ceremony at which an agreement was signed.

On the basis of the signed agreement, the GDR will utilize the capacities of the Academies of Sciences and Agricultural Sciences, the Building Academy, the universities and colleges, as well as combines and enterprises in industry, agriculture, and construction and include them in cooperation. It is GDR policy to utilize scientific-technical progress for social progress. This applies, for example, to spheres on the project list such as energy research and technology, new materials, biotechnology, production automation, agriculture, medicine, and construction.

Asked about the effects of the U.S. embargo list for high technology goods, the minister said that thanks to drawing on its own strength and on the basis of close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the GDR has produced internationally recognized achievements in this sphere. He pointed out that the GDR is among the few countries to have developed important microelectronic systems from its own resources. A reflection of this was the work on 8- and 16-bit processors and a 1-megabyte memory chip. The GDR is opposed to all types of economic restrictions.

Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of environmental protection and water economy, said at the news conference that the agreement between the GDR and FRG Governments on the further shaping of relations in environmental protection provides for an exchange of information and experiences in decisive spheres. [passage omitted]

Minister Reichelt stated that in the GDR 25 pilot plants which desulphurize smoke in burning lignite are either in operation, being built, or prepared in the GDR. In the transport sector alone, this type of air pollution had been reduced by 15 percent over the past 5 years.

The minister gave an affirmative response when asked whether the GDR is implementing concrete measures for keeping the Elbe clean. He referred to the startup of the largest industrial purification plant in Buna an der Saale river, the biological cleaning plant in Boehlen, and the cleaning plant in Espenhain. Water pollution in the GDR had been reduced by a total of 10 percent between 1980 and 1985. Much had also been done to reduce the pollution of waterways and airspace on the border. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

LD081300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 8 Sep 87

["Joint Communique on the Official Visit of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, 7-11 September 1987" — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — The text of the joint communique is as follows: At the invitation of Helmut Kohl, Federal chancellor of the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is in the FRG 7-11 September 1987 on an official visit.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl met for talks in Bonn on 7 and 8 September 1987. General Secretary Honecker was also received by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and held talks with other figures.

After the talks in Bonn General Secretary Honecker will visit North Rhine-Westphalia (Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wuppertal, Essen), the Saarland (Saarbruecken, Neunkirchen), Rhineland Palatinate (Trier), and Bavaria (Munich, Dachau).

During the visit the following agreement and accords were signed:

— An accord between the government of the GDR and the government of the FRG on the further development of relations in environmental protection,

— An agreement [as received] between the government of the GDR and the government of the FRG on the exchange of information and experiences in radiation protection,

— An agreement between the government of the GDR and the government of the FRG on cooperation in science and technology.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and the FRG Federal chancellor held a comprehensive exchange of opinions in an objective and open atmosphere on the state of the possibilities for development of relations between the GDR and the FRG as well as on topical issues of international relations.

Taking part in the talks were:

From the GDR side:

Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of State, Dr. Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign trade minister, and other figures.

From the FRG side:

Federal Minister Dr Martin Bangemann,

Federal Minister Dr Dorothee Wilms,

Federal Minister Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, and other figures.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl agreed that the GDR and the FRG must undertake special efforts for a peaceful joint life in Europe in view of the responsibility arising from a common history. Never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil. Peace must emanate from German soil.

They stressed that the mutual relationship of the two states must remain a stabilizing factor for constructive East-West relations. Positive impetus for peaceful cooperation and dialogue in Europe and beyond should emanate from it.

Federal Chancellor Kohl and General Secretary Honecker paid tribute to the development of the relationship between the two states since the conclusion of the treaty on the bases of relations between the GDR and the FRG of 21 December 1972. They emphasized that this treaty, together with the accords and settlements reached so far, forms the basis and framework for relations between the two states. They reasserted their joint declaration of 12 March 1985.

With regard to existing conditions and regardless of the differences of opinion on basic issues, including the national question, it is the intention of both sides to develop normal good-neighborly relations with each other in the spirit of the Basic Treaty on the basis of equality and to continue to use the possibilities of the treaty to the full.

There was agreement on maintaining and extending what has been achieved while respecting the basic principle that both states respect the independence and sovereignty of each of the two states in its internal and foreign affairs. The will for understanding and realism should be the guide for a constructive cooperation between both states aimed at practical results.

Both sides paid tribute to the continued positive effect of the Four-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971 on the situation at the center of Europe and on East-West relations, and reasserted the necessity of its strict compliance and full application.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl extensively discussed issues of travel and visits, including journeys on urgent family matters. They paid tribute to the progress achieved so far and reasserted their intention to work toward further improvements and alleviations in the interests of people.

They welcomed the accord agreed between the transport ministers of the two states on fare reductions in reciprocal traffic on private journeys as well as in transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin on the routes of the East German and West German rail services.

They also discussed the conditions for a further development of tourism. They agree on creating possibilities for a gradual development of tourist travel.

They reasserted their intention to promote and to continue to develop youth exchange tourism in the interest of meetings between young people from both sides.

They welcomed the coming about of twinning agreements between cities in the GDR and the FRG as an important contribution to meetings between citizens, including cultural events, and thereby to the extension of peaceful neighborliness between the two states. They will continue to support such efforts in the future.

They emphasized their readiness to continue to promote contacts in sport. The possibilities within the framework of town twinnings should also be used here.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl discussed humanitarian issues, including the bringing together of families and the solving of hardship cases. They paid tribute to positive results and agreed to continue relevant efforts constructively.

They paid tribute to the work of the Frontier Commission. They announced their intention to conclude the tasks of the Frontier Commission in the sense of the governmental protocol of 29 November 1978, in so far as they have not been solved.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl stated that they apportion great significance to issues of protecting the natural bases for human life. They assessed the conclusion of the accord on the further development of relations in the area of environmental protection as an expression of the will to deepen cooperation in this area.

The two sides agreed to continue the negotiations on questions of reducing the salt content of the Werra as well as the reduction of liquid potash waste without delay and to conclude them positively as soon as possible with a balanced result.

There was agreement on examining the start of talks on the question of river conservation on the Elbe.

Both sides paid tribute to the conclusion of the agreement and the exchange of information and experiences in the area of radiation protection as an important step in the extension of reciprocal relations.

They welcomed the conclusion of the agreement on cooperation in science and technology and are in agreement on intensifying relations on this basis to mutual advantage with contacts between scientists and research institutes in accordance with the projects agreed.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl underlined the great significance of comprehensive and objective information via press, radio, and television for the further development of good-neighborly relations. In accordance with this both sides will give the upmost support to journalists in carrying out their work.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl paid tribute to the cultural agreement concluded on 6 May 1986, which serves the development of cultural relations and has led to a significant increase in the cultural exchange. They underlined their intention of continuing cooperation purposefully on the basis of this agreement and to include further areas. The plans for 1988-89 are agreed for the most part.

Both sides paid tribute to the fact that in the course of the agreed return of cultural assets displaced by the war the exchange of valuable archive contents could be concluded to a great extent. Within this year the return of displaced paintings will be harmoniously settled.

In the area of health, agriculture, and the construction of houses and towns, the exchange of experiences and cooperation is to be continued and extended.

Both sides spoke in support of continuing efforts for the settlement by treaty of legal exchange [rechtsverkehr]. Legal exchange is to be settled as simply and practically as possible in the interests of those seeking justice.

Both sides discussed questions of the non-commercial transfer of payments and will still make efforts to reduce restrictive regulations and ease the possibility of property in the interests of people in both states.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl noted with satisfaction that the economic relations between the two states have developed positively overall in the last few years. They view trade as an important stabilizing element in overall relations and stated their interest in steadily expanding economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage with the inclusion of small and medium-sized enterprises. They confirmed their intention to improve the structure of trade and to promote in increased measure the trade in capital goods, particularly products from machine construction, electronics, and the energy and environmental equipment fields. Both sides underlined the importance of cooperation in third markets.

They confirmed their intention to continue the regular contacts in trade and the economy.

In the interest of a steady expansion of economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, agreement was reached to start talks on the formation of a mixed commission for the further development of economic relations on the basis of existing agreements and arrangements.

Both sides agree to aim for arrangements and agreements for the further improvement of travel links, including from and to West Berlin, and for mutual benefit, particularly in respect of rail travel, and to start talks with the aim of noticeably shorter journey times and greater frequency of trains.

There was agreement to plan further improvements in posts and telecommunications, including from and to West Berlin, on the basis of the agreement on posts and telecommunications and within the framework of the technical and economic possibilities.

Both sides welcomed the talks now being held at he commercial level on the drawing and supplying of electrical energy between power plants in the GDR and the FRG, with the inclusion of West Berlin. They expect that these talks will lead to the conclusion of relevant long-term agreements.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed questions of international developments. In the awareness that there are different social systems in the two states and that they belong to different alliances, they put forward their views on the state of and prospects for East-West relations.

They declared their desire to work within the framework of their alliances for a policy of lessening tensions and safeguarding peace and to support the continuation of dialogue and long-term cooperation.

With their joint efforts to exploit all opportunities for broader and more constructive dialogue, which deals with the concerns of people in East and West, and in the conviction that a long-term, stable and lasting state of peace in Europe cannot be achieved by military means alone, both sides attach particular value to the CSCE process. Here, balanced, tangible progress in all spheres of the Helsinki Final Act are an important yardstick for the will to achieve detente and for the readiness to facilitate the resolving of security issues through confidence-building. Both sides are working to see that all

principles and requirements of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid final document become fully effective, for the benefit of people and in the interests of cooperation between the states.

In this connection General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl held an open exchange of opinions on the implementation of all human rights.

Both sides expressed their intention, in cooperation with the other participating states, of working for substantative results from the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

They emphasized the great significance which is to be apportioned to results of negotiations within the framework of the East-West dialogue on effective measures for arms control and disarmament in all areas. Such results must bring about a stable balance of forces at the lowest level possible, based on the principle of equality and parity and combined with the reduction of inequalities. They must be effectively verifiable.

In this sense both sides will work toward progress and results in the current negotiations and conference in Geneva and Vienna in which they themselves are participating, and will exercise a constructive influence on the bilateral negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Both sides stressed the particular significance of an agreement of medium-range systems and stated that the worldwide removal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles with a range of over 500 km would significantly improve stability and security in Europe and Asia.

They shared the conviction that positive effects would emanate from the conclusion of a relevant agreement both for other areas of arms control and disarmament and for the East-West relationship as a whole. This opportunity must be used.

Federal Chancellor Kohl explained the concept agreed within the Atlantic Alliance that in connection with the creation of a conventional balance and a worldwide removal of chemical weapons Soviet and U.S. short-range, land based nuclear missile systems should be reduced to equal, low upper limits.

General Secretary Honecker pointed out the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons with the inclusion of forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl supported the goals of the Geneva negotiations agreed between the Soviet Union and the United States on 8 January 1985, namely: preventing an arms race in space and ending it on the Earth itself, while at the same time limiting and reducing nuclear weapons as well as strengtheing strategic stability.

Both sides supported the 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons. They pointed out the significance of the ABM Treaty.

Both sides supported agreement on a reliably verifiable end to nuclear testing at the earliest possible time within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. They consider a step-by-step approach to this goal possible in the ongoing contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Both sides professed their commitments arising from the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and expressed their interest in strengthening the regulatory control of nonproliferation in conjunction with other countries.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl agreed that progress on nuclear disarmament means that conventional disarmament with the goal of greater security and stability in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals is particularly pressing. They underlined the significance of relevant negotiations and agreed that they will do everything so that a substantial mandate might be agreed upon as soon as possible at the talks between the 23 member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Vienna.

Both sides paid tribute to the results of the Stockholm conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe as an important step toward the establishment of greater trust and predictability in the military field. They emphasized the necessity of implementing the spirit and the letter of the Stockholm document and will work for negotiations on further security and confidence-building measures.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl reaffirmed their intention to contribute to the success of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments and measures connected with that.

Both sides will expressly work for the speedy conclusion of a treaty on a global and reliably verifiable ban on the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons.

They explained their differing standpoints on questions of regional agreements in the field of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons.

They praised the fact that the consultations between the disarmament representatives of their governments have become a firm part of their political dialogue and welcomed their continuation.

Both sides agree to continue to help strengthening the United Nations as the universal forum for the peaceful development of international relations, for the solving of urgent global political, economic, social, and humanitarian problems and for dialogue on questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

They praised the movement of nonaligned states as a factor of importance for international stability.

General Secretary Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl described their exchange of views as necessary and beneficial for the further development of relations. They spoke in favor of the continuation and intensification of contacts on a high political level and on other levels.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council invited the FRG Federal chancellor to a reciprocal visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks. A date and the details will be agreed later.

Dinner Honors Kohl 8 Sep

LD082257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman hosted a dinner in honor of Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday at the end of the 2d day of his visit to the FRG. The festive evening at the Hotel Bristol in Bonn was his response to the banquet given for him by the chancellor on the previous day. Over 100 guests were invited to the latest political and social high point in the official visit. Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl proposed toasts at the start of the dinner.

Erich Honecker received his guest of honor at the entrance. The two statesmen retired to one of the antechambers of the house for a short discussion. The guests were then presented to the host and guest of honor on their way to the Churfuerstensaal, where the dinner was held.

Erich Honecker's invitation was taken up by the president of the German Bundestag, Philipp Jenniger; federal ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Martin Bangemann, Heinz Riesenbuber, Wolfgang Schaeuble, Klaus Toepfer, and Dorothee Wilms. The premiers of the federal states of North Rhine Westphalia, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and the Rhineland Palatinate, Johannes Rau, Lothar Spaeth, and Bernhard Vogel appeared. Former chancellor Willy Brandt, Honorary chairman of the SPD, and the chairman of the SPD and the SPD Bundestag Group, Hans-Jochen Vogel were also present. The guests included DKP Chairman Herbert Mies.

Taking part in the dinner from the GDR side were: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council; the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management; and Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; Gerhard Beil, foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the State Council Chairmen; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; Ewald Moldt, ambassador, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG; Georg Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection; Guenter Rettner, head of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee; and other personalities belonging to the entourage of the State Council chairmen.

Also invited were the chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, Wolfgang Mischnick; the spokesman for the Greens Bundestag Group, Waltraud Schoppe; and the Bundestag Deputies Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group; Anke Fuchs, member of the SPD Presidium and national business manager; Petra Kelly from the Greens Bundestag Group; Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group; Antje Vollmer from the Greens Bundestag Group; Theodor Waigel, first deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag Group; and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski from the SPD Bundestag Group. Also a guest was the mayor of Bonn, Hans Daniels, CDU Bundestag deputy.

Further government representatives taking part in the dinner included the state secretaries Klaus Blech, head of the Federal President's Office; Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR; Friedhelm Ost, Ludwig A. Rehlinger, and Dieter von Wuerzen. Leading representatives of the economy, including the president of the German Association of Chambers of Trade and Industry, Otto Wolff von Amerongen; and the chairman of the supervisory board of the Fried Krupp Gmbh, Berthold Beitz, were among the guests. The invitation was also taken up by the chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, Ernst Breit; the president of the Association of Victims of Nazi Persecution — League of Anti-Fascists, Josef C. Rossaint; the president of the German Convention of Municipal Authorities and mayor of Hannover, Herbert Schmalstieg; the president of the German Sport Federation, Hans Hansen; the deputy chairman of the DKP, Ellen Weber; the theologian, Professor Uta Ranke-Heinemann; writers Guenter Gaus, Klaus Boelling, and Theo Sommer; General Gert Bastian; CPDU Treasurer Walkter Leisler Kiep; IOC Vice President Willi Daume; Nobel Prizewinner Professor Klaus Von Klitzing; the scientist, Professor Peter Starlinger; the writer Bernt Engelmann; and the directors, Wilibald Hilf and Professer Dieter Stolte.

After the dinner, which took place in a very open-minded atmosphere, Erich Honecker and those accompanying him held numerous animated conversations with the guests from the federal capital and the federal states in the foyer of the Bristol Hotel.

At the entrance to the hotel Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl said goodbye. In response to the "auf wiedersehen, herr federal chancellor" of the host of the evening, the chancellor replied "have a good journey", and added: "we'll keep in touch." The two statesmen shook hands again.

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD081747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 8 Sep 87

["Toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, at the dinner given by him in honor of Chancellor Kohl" — ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker's toast has the following text:

Very honored Herr Chancellor,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Valued friends and comrades:

In cordially welcoming you, I would also like to say that the exchange of views between Chancellor Kohl and myself, which now lies behind us, was useful. It has shown that despite different ideological and political views, there exists understanding in the most important question of the present time. Everything must be done in order to make peace more secure and to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and thus also from the people in the GDR and in the FRG. That is the central issue of our policy. It is based on our alliance with the Soviet Union, the Polish Peoples Republic, the CSSR, and the other socialist states.

I regard the agreement on the peace question and the development of further cooperation between our two states as a far-reaching result of my official visit. It reflects the recognition that precisely the two German states, which lie on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, in an area where means of destruction are concentrated as nowhere else in the world, must to a particular degree be interested in disarmament and detente. A great historical responsibility is incumbent upon them for this.

The GDR regards it as the supreme law of its policy to work in this direction, to promote security and international cooperation. The period calls not for a community of risk but for a community of responsibility and security partnership.

It is well known that the Warsaw Pact states affirmed at their Berlin summit their comprehensive program for peace, security, disarmament, and detente. Their aim of a world without war or force is not only a bold vision but a real possibility. The socialist states want to create peace with fewer and fewer weapons. They support radical reductions in the military forces and means on both sides and their limitation exclusively to defense.

In our talks the extremely topical question of the elimination of medium-range weapons played an important part. It has become the key to opening the door to disarmament. I believe it is very significant that we once again noted agreement to support the global double zero solution on medium-range missiles without ifs and buts. Above all, it is necessary not to place any obstacles in the path of a corresponding agreement between the USSR and the United States, and everything should be done to promote its conclusion. This is in the interest of the people in both German states, of a peaceful future for Europe.

On our part, while respecting the principle of equality and equal security, we favor advancing from zero solution to zero solution, be they nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons. I would further like to point out, as I have also done at my talks these last days, that we attach great importance to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor and of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe. This would certainly be a specific and effective contribution by the two German states to security in Europe. We believe that joint action by all states, whether large, medium, or small, is necessary in order to bring about a change for the better. I would like to stress this as far as the salvation of mankind from its destruction in a nuclear inferno is concerned.

In my talks with you, Herr Chancellor, questions about relations between the two German states, of course, also occupied a place. I would first like to note with satisfaction that three important agreements on cooperation in the areas of environmental protection, science and technology, and radiation protection were signed today. This is a weighty step along the path toward the normalization of relations and the development of goodneighborly cooperation to our mutual benefit and to the benefit of the people. The GDR will do everything necessary to fulfill these agreements. Their conclusion vividly emphasizes the benefit of a policy of peaceful coexistence for the coexistence of states with different social orders in the nuclear-space age.

We discussed a wide circle of questions and agree to expand our relations further. There are solid foundations for this. These are above all the treaty on the basis of relations and the joint declaration which the two of us, Herr Chancellor, agreed upon on 12 March 1985. Without doubt, the development of cooperation in the areas of the economy, trade, traffic, culture, and in other areas has proved suited to contributing to the normalization of relations between the two states. This should also remain so in future. Fireside dreaming is not our style. In our policy we always work on the assumption of the existence of two independent sovereign states on German soil, the GDR as a socialist state of workers and farmers, which belongs to the Warsaw Pact, and the FRG, which is firmly anchored in the western alliance.

I affirm that the GDR does not want confrontation but dialogue and businesslike cooperation. It wants this in accordance with the principles of respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference. Through the solution of important political fundamental questions which remain open, a substantial contribution can be made to accelerating the process of normalization between the two states in the interests of the people.

Herr Chancellor, I would like to note that the visit, to which you invited me and my entourage to the Federal Republic, is proving fruitful. In the coming days we shall have the opportunity to visit North Rhine-Westphalia, the Rhineland Palatinate, the Saarland and Bavaria. We are looking forward to this part of the journey, too, with great interest and are hoping for further useful meetings.

I would like to take the opportunity, once again, to express thanks for the friendly reception and hospitality

and to thank everyone who has had a part in the good and useful course of this visit.

Allow me, Herr Chancellor, to propose a toast to your personal wellbeing, to goodneighborliness between the two German states, to their effective contribution to peace in Europe and in the world.

Fischer, Genscher Hold Talks

LD081737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had an extensive exchange of views this morning in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn on international questions. As announced to journalists, the talks were conducted in a relaxed atmosphere. It was businesslike, constructive, and useful for getting better acquainted with viewpoints and understanding political positions. A wide range of questions was discussed, with the ministers discussing in more depth those problems, touched on in talks between General Secretary Honecker and Chancellor Kohl, that accord with their responsibility as foreign ministers. This included the international situation and trends, safeguarding peace, the peaceful resolution of conflicts in both the broad and narrow sense, and above all those questions that affect the preservation and the guaranteeing of peaceful coexistence on our continent, which is bristling with weapons. Here it was primarily a matter of the state of and prospects for the CSCE process and of the wide field of disarmament, which interests all people.

The GDR spokesman said there had been discussion of what must be done to turn the emerging chance for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of long- and short-range INF missiles rapidly into reality. In this connection, the foreign ministers again spoke in favor of the double zero option without any ifs or buts. The ministers agreed in acknowledging the responsibility that only peace — and never again war — must emanate from German soil. There was also agreement that the efforts of both sides, based on reality, for more normality and mutually useful cooperation have become a stabilizing element of international relations and should be continued. In this connection, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed that the GDR would always remain an openminded and predictable partner for this.

Honecker Meets SPD Leader

LD081854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, had a friendly meeting on Tuesday afternoon with Bjoern Engholm, chairman of the SPD group in the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament. It was announced afterwards to the press at Schloss Gymnich that the focus was on questions relating to an effective contribution to securing peace. The partners in the talk affirmed the significance of the proposals to create a nuclear-weapon-free and chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe. In view of a possible medium-range missiles agreement, they have gained greater significance. A nuclear-weapon-free corridor accords with the interests of the European peoples, and particularly of the citizens of the GDR and the FRG. It would be a step forward in the efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe and to embark on conventional disarmament.

There was agreement in noting that both German states must operate in the shaping of their relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respecting sovereignty, and recognizing realities.

During the talk questions relating to the continuation of contacts with the Schleswig-Holstein regional association of the SPD were also dealt with.

Meets CDU/CSU, CSU Leaders

LD081909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, had a meeting at his residence on Tuesday afternoon with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, and Theo Waigel, chairman of the CSU group in the Bundestag. They had an exchange of views on relations between the GDR and the FRG and on problems concerning the international situation. The partners in the talks noted with satisfaction that in the relations between the GDR and the FRG positive things had been acheived which must be expanded.

Erich Honecker affirmed the wish of the GDR to constructively advance these relations. A businesslike approach, predictability, and a mutual taking account of legitimate interests are necessary for this. Progress in solving the open fundamental political questions would serve as a positive development in overall relations. The existence of two German states is an incontestable reality, and the two must get on with one another peacefully and in as goodneighborly a way as possible. This would also have a favorable impact on efforts to achieve a Europe of peace, security, and cooperation.

The partners in the talk agreed that both German states must make their contribution to preserving peace and making it lasting. In this connection Erich Honecker expounded the standpoint that it is now necessary, above all, to promote the conclusion of an agreement on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range. In line with its national security interests, the GDR unreservedly supports this important disarmament step and is working actively for its realization.

In view of the fact that today security is only possible with one another, the Warsaw Pact has declared its readiness to negotiate on all types of weapons. The

socialist states are not bypassing any weapon type. Asymmetries should be eliminated through disarmament and not through counterarmament. He referred to the offer made by the Warsaw Pact to start consultations with NATO on their military doctrines, with the aim of reducing distrust and promoting mutual predictability and trust.

The FRG politicians expounded their opinion on international questions and also stressed the need for disarmament measures, while, however, adhering to the NATO doctrine of nuclear deterrence.

Meets Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier

LD082225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text]Bonn, 8 Sep (ADN) — A meeting took place on Tuesday at Schloss Gymnich between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Lothar Spaeth, premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman. On the basis of their earlier talks in the GDR, both politicians were able to point with satisfaction to a positive development in the relations between the GDR and Baden-Wuerttemberg. The agreements reached are being fulfilled by both sides to mutual advantage.

At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, the responsibility of both German states for peace was stressed. The partners in the talks were agreed that existing ideological and social contradictions must not be carried over into the area of interstate relations. Common security and goodneighborly relations in the European house required a business-like political dialogue.

Erich Honecker stressed that currently the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range weapons forms the key question for the unconditional entry into disarmament. He outlined the comprehensive program of the Warsaw Pact states for drastic disarmament measures in the nuclear and conventional field and the offer made to NATO for talks on military doctrines.

Erich Honecker and Lothar Spaeth expressed their interest in a continuation of cooperation. Lothar Spaeth accepted with thanks an invitation from the State Council chairman to make a further visit to the GDR.

The premier spoke after the meeting of the "tangibly constructive atmosphere" of the visit by the GDR state and party leader to the Federal Republic. He said the visit set "a date for the constructive cooperation between the two sides despite the great differences existing in principles."

Meets SPD Leader Vogel

LD082217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 8 Sep 87

(Text) Bonn 8 Sep 87 (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, met with SPD chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel in his residence Gymnich Castle this afternoon. The two politicians said the meeting was a continuation of the fruitful contacts between the SED and the SPD in recent years, GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told the press in Gymnich Castle.

In the openminded, friendly meeting, questions of both German states' responsibility for peace and bilateral relations, with whose development both sides expressed satisfaction, were the focus. The two partners stressed that this development was introduced by people such as Willy Brandt, Herbert Wehner, Helmut Schmidt, and Egon Bahr.

The two men noted with satisfaction that their views concurred on important questions of safeguarding peace. The joint initiatives for a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe testify to this. The necessity of now bringing these initiatives more effectively into play was stressed, since they were brought to government level. This was all the more important because the international situation remains tense and everything possible must be done to safeguard peace.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that at the moment the key issue is the signing of an agreement on the elimination of longer and shorter-range INF missiles. This will make possible a concrete start to the disarmament process and clear the path for further steps. Therefore, it was stressed, active support for this agreement is important.

Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed that the solution to numerous problems in GDR-FRG relations appears possible, if the spirit and letter of the Basic Treaty are adhered to. They agreed with the GDR on the need to fix the course of the Elbe and to abolish the Salzgitter Central Registry.

The SPD attaches particular importance to improving the living conditions of people in both German states, among which it included travel possibilities in both directions.

Both politicians spoke in favor of further shaping relations between the SED and the SPD, which developed well and advantageously for both sides. They pointed to the joint political initiatives of the SED and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe and to the document presented by both parties' academics: "The Battle of the Ideologies and the Common Struggle," and noted that with these activities both parties are practicing a policy of reason and realism.

Meets Green Party Officials

LD082301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2043 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn 8 Sep (ADN) — In the Bristol Hotel in Bonn Erich Honecker had a talk this evening with Gert Bastian and Petra Kelly. Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure

at meeting old acquaintances. He said that the visit to the FRG is an expression of the GDR'S desire to contribute with all its strength to resolving the main issue of our time — the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the safeguarding of a future of lasting peace. It is a matter of showing with deeds the responsibility that war must never again start from German soil.

Since the last meeting, the peace program of Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union, the Berlin summit meeting, and the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states as a whole, and also the work of all peace-loving forces in the world have brought movement to international policy, Erich Honecker said. The real chance to achieve real disarmament must not founder on the resistance of certain circles who place barriers in the path of disarmament and detente. The socialist community of states is doing everything so that disarmament can begin. This also plays a large part in the present talks.

Gert Bastian and Petra Kelly thanked him for the opportunity of this renewed meeting, this time on FRG soil. They regard it also as the fruits of their many years of working for a Europe of peace, for businesslike relations between the FRG and GDR which serve peace and the people. They are in agreement with Erich Honecker that the policy of dialogue and reason is the only way of making peace more secure.

During the talk, Gert Bastian recalled the screening of the film "The Generals" in the GDR capital and the interesting and lengthy discussion with Erich Honecker almost a year ago to the day. It is a source of deep satisfaction to him to know that he is in agreement with the GDR head of state on the decisive question of mankind.

Welcomed in Duesseldorf, Meets Rau

LD091005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Duesseldorf 9 Sep (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived this morning in the North Rhine-Westphalian state capital Duesseldorf. He was warmly welcomed in front of the State Chancellery of the FRG's largest Federal state by Minister-President Johannes Rau. A police band played the GDR and FRG anthems. Several hundred citizens were outside the State Chancellery, the minister-president's official residence to greet Erich Honecker and the members of his official entourage. They expressed their affection with applause. Erich Honecker expressed his gratitude for the warm reception.

Industrialist Welcomes Delegation

LD090950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0656 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Cologne, 9 Sep (ADN) — On the 3d day of his official visit to the FRG, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning met with 300 representatives of large-scale industry and medium-sized firms. The meeting took place at the initiative of Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (DIHT).

The DIHT President welcomed Erich Honecker and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil; and other members of the official entourage, as well as director generals from 22 GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises.

In his welcoming speech Otto Wolff von Amerongen stressed that trade between the FRG and the GDR has shown quite considerable continuity and robustness in the past despite many changes in the political situation. Economic relations have developed in a pleasing manner for both sides and have become a stable element in relations between the FRG and the GDR. He included as a new quality of relations between the two states in the first instance a deepening of technical and economic cooperation. The cooperation between enterprises in the area of technology transfer and specialization, and in the area of product development and marketing could be further improved. Economic relations have been conducted very pragmatically and practically. The DIHT president stressed that this realistic path of cooperation should be further continued. FRG industry hopes that further impetus for closer cooperation would follow the governmental accords and agreements between the FRG and the GDR. [passage omitted]

Honecker Addresses Industrialists

LD090926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0703 GMT 9 Sep 87

["Reply Speech by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, at a Meeting with Representatives of Large-Scale Industry and Medium-sized Firms at the Headquarters of the Association of German Chambers of Trade and Industry (DIHT) in Cologne" — ADN headline]

[Text] Cologne, 9 sep (ADN) — Here follows the text of Erich Honecker's reply speech:

Very honored President Otto Wolff von Amerongen, ladies and gentlemen.

I was glad to accept the invitation to this exchange of views with FRG economic and trade representatives here in Cologne. The initiative for this meeting came from you, Herr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Trade and Industry. For this and for your friendly and significant words of welcome I would like to thank you cordially.

I regard it as extremely important that this meeting should be taking place on the occasion of my official visit to the FRG. One can have different views about the

relationship between economics and politics, but everyone must recognise the fact that economic and trade relations between the GDR and the FRG have proved to be a stabilizing factor for the overall relations between the two German states. I am certain that this will continue to be so in the future.

As I said at the start to my visit, I have travelled to the FRG with the desire and the will to ensure that the meetings with President Richard von Weizsaecker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and other personalities of your country might serve peace and detente and advance the relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Today I can note with satisfaction that the talks in Bonn with the President, the Chancellor, the members of the Federal Government, and well-known representatives of political life have brought about positive results. In substance they were directed at the securing of peace and the continuation of the process of cooperation and detente in Europe. They also opened up new constructive possibilities for the expansion of bilateral relations.

Allow me to emphasize in this connection in particular that with the conclusion of the Treaty on the Basis of Relations between the two German states the foundation stone was laid for cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage. It has been possible to achieve much along this path, which some people earlier regarded as barely possible. Despite all the storms of the period, this treaty has proved itself. As you know, the GDR has always worked toward preserving and expanding what has been achieved. The GDR will continue to do so in the future.

Agreements were signed yesterday on an exchange of information and experiences in the area of radiation protection, on the further shaping of relations in the area of environmental protection, and on cooperation in the areas of science and technology. You, ladies and genglemen, know as well as I do that these are substantial concrete steps toward a further expansion of cooperation. They concern areas which particularly today are of great significance for the life of the people, and for economic and social development in both states.

In the talks so far we have also agreed consistently to continue and expand the trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. If one looks back from today's level to 1973, it can be noted that the extent of scale has risen by about threefold. We are in favor of making use of new opportunities for trade and economic relations through bilateral efforts. The GDR — I would like to stress to this circle of well-known representatives of the economic and business world of the FRG — will do everything to promote this development on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Many of you, ladies and gentlemen, have played your own part in what has often already been a long, useful, and productive cooperation between concerns and firms in the FRG, large and small, and combines and foreign trade enterprises in the GDR. I have met not a few of you at Leipzig Fairs. Through your personal commitment you have often given a new impetus to trade between the GDR and the FRG. I thank you for this, because all this is of great significance for the overall positive development in the direction of good-neighborly relations between the two German states.

If we look at experiences and the results, they strengthen us in our view that good prospects exist for the development of bilateral trade. Naturally, much still remains to be done. Above all it is necessary to further improve the structure of trade. The most modern technologies must be included in trade, and, as is usual with all business relations, mutual advantage must always be ensured.

We shall continue along traditionally proven paths, but we shall also develop new fields of economic cooperation in line with emerging conditions. In this we also trust in the knowledge and experience of your side, particularly that of the medium-sized and smaller firms, as well as in the already well developed trade relations with foreign trade enterprises, combines, and enterprises of the GDR.

If one analyzes the prospects for international trade relations in today's world, one can note two contradictory trends. On the one hand, the rapid scientific and technological progress in the direction of high technology opens up literally every day new possibilities for the creation of new products and the application of new technologies, and consequently for the expansion of international cooperation and trade. On the other hand, dangerous manifestations of protectionism, attempts at building barriers against competition and other obstacles to trade are making themselves felt. Let us jointly show that it is possible and beneficial to develop trade and economic cooperation at a high qualitative level to mutual advantage.

For the GDR I can say that it promotes trade relations with partners in Western Europe and on other continents out of considerations of principle. We regard trade as a material foundation for peaceful relations, for peaceful cooperation. The supreme principle of the overall policy of the GDR is to do everything to secure peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. For that reason we seek out and conduct a political dialogue with all forces of reason and realism, regardless of philosophy and alliance membership, in order to advance toward this goal in the interest of mankind.

At the same time, our trade relations with the capitalist countries are part of our total dynamic economic development. We want to derive benefit for this through the purchase of raw materials and above all of equipment and plants. Our intentions are not unknown to you. These are great, some even say ambitious aims. As an example I would like to cite only the fact that in the GDR the housing question as a social problem will be solved by 1990.

Achieving rates of growth in national income of 4 to 4.5 percent or more a year demands hard work, particularly as world economic processes do not pass our national economy without trace.

The ensuring of economic growth in performance and social security is therefore the main subject of our policy. In its service we place the rich opportunities of our economic order and we are tapping them increasingly well, not least through our central state management and planning, while at the same time increasing the individual responsibility of the combines and enterprises. One cannot speak about our economy without emphasizing the industriousness and initiative of the people, the workers, designers and engineers, scientists, technicians, and experienced managers. They have all made the unity of economic and social policy into their own cause. Our economic strategy is directed at ensuring economic and social progress at the same time.

We are approaching the future of our country with well founded optimism. What we have resolved is being achieved. This planned economic development, which we do not, however, see as perfect, results in good and solid possibilities for our economic cooperation. We jointly face the task of taking concrete account in the field of trade of the new requirements and possibilities, to the advantage of the peoples in both German states. In this way, too, we can have a positive influence on peace, security, and detente in Europe.

In this spirit, too, I would like to express the hope that as a result of our exchange of views today, it will be possible to jointly achieve many ideas and proposals for the expansion of trade and economic relations.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

9 Sep Press Coverage Cited

LD091048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0100 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) — The GDR press reports prominently on Wednesday in words and pictures on the 2d day of the official visit by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman to the FRG.

The central papers publish the joint communique and the toasts proposed by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl at the dinner given by the GDR head of state in honor of the chancellor at the Hotel Bristol in Bonn. The signing of agreements on radiation protection, environmental protection and science and technology is also reported.

"The GDR and FRG affirm their desire to make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe" is the headline in *Neues Detuschland*. The paper emphasized that a comprehensive exchange of views was conducted on the state of and possibilities for the development of relations between the two German states and on questions of international relations. Willingness to reach understanding and realism are the guidelines for constructive cooperation directed at practical results.

Under the headline "Successful Conclusion of the Talks in Bonn" the paper prints the statement by the GDR spokesman on the official negotiations. A report on the press conference given by GDR ministers on the three agreements signed between the GDR and the FRG is published under the headline "Cooperation — a Component in the Building of a European Home".

Neues Deutschland points out that Erich Honecker's official visit receives great attention in the mass media throughout the world and reflects the worldwide powerful response to Erich Honecker's talks.

Berliner Zeitung carries the headline "Joint GDR-FRG Communique: 'War Must Never Again Emanate from German Soil, Only Peace' ".

The headlines in other central papers are: "To Preserve and Secure Lasting Peace is the Prime Task" (*Bauern-Echo*, DBD), "From a Shared History Emerges an Obligation for Special Commitment for a Peaceful Europe" (*Neue Zeit*, CDU), "Comprehensive Exchange of Views in Bonn in a Businesslike and Frank Atmosphere" (*Der Morgen*, LDPD),"The GDR and FRG Must Undertake Special Efforts for Peaceful Coexistence in Europe" (*National-Zeitung*, NPDP). The trade union paper *Tribuene* reports on the second day of the visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG under the headline "Both German States Can Give a New Impetus to Peaceful Cooperation Between the Peoples".

Stoph To Visit Mongolia 15-18 Sep

LD041905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 4 Sep

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) — Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, is to pay an official friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic from the 15th to the 18th of September 1987 at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Police Allow Antimissile Demonstration

LD052210 Hamburg DPA in German 2125 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin (DPA) — About 1,000 members of independent peace groups from throughout the GDR today assembled unannounced in East Berlin and demonstrated against nuclear missiles in the GDR, the CSSR and the Federal Republic. This extraordinary march, 2 days before the visit by GDR State and Party chief Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic, was, according to observers, watched by People's Police, but was not stopped.

The People's Police even secured the relevant junctions for the demonstrators along the 2-kilometer route between the Zion and Gethsemane churches in the Prenzlauer Berg area of East Berlin. The demonstrators

had previously met in the Zion church, where, after prayers, they showed the location of nuclear missiles in the GDR, the Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia on a screen.

The participants later formed a so-called Olof Palme peace march in front of the church, apparently a reaction to the official peace marches of the same name now taking place in other places. At the head of the column the singing demonstrators carried a model nuclear missile. On their banners the mostly young marchers demanded disarmament, "free East-West contacts and meetings," as well as a civil substitute for military service in the GDR. There have been no reports of any incidents.

Stoph Speaks at USSR Pavilion in Leipzig

LD061946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) — Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, delivered the following address at the Soviet pavilion:

We welcome you with great cordiality to the 1987 Leipzig Autumn Fair and thank you for your friendly reception in the USSR collective exhibition. Allow me on this occasion to convey to you the personal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

We were very glad to accept your invitation to follow a good tradition and pay a visit to the Soviet pavilion. Just a few weeks before the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, your exhibition is fully in the spirit of this world-historic event, which will also be worthily celebrated in the GDR. Today's meeting is for us an occasion once again to affirm our indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union, which we count amongst the most valuable achievements of our people. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his address to the first secretaries of the Kreis [District] executives in February this year, characterized the alliance with the USSR as a principled question of the class standpoint.

In this connection he noted: "Year by year the unshakable militant alliance of the SED and CPSU, the GDR and the USSR is strengthening, firmly anchored in the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries. Together we are fulfilling the long-term program of scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries up to the year 2000."

Following our tour of your collective exhibition, we are very impressed by the progress which your country has achieved in the successful realization of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in science and technology in production, in increasing your efficiency, and in raising your export strength.

The high level of economic and scientific and tehcnological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR has become equally visible, as have the positive results in the realization of major joint projects. Numerous products are the result of fruitful relations between combines and institutions in the GDR and their Soviet partners.

On the basis of the agreements reached by the general secretaries of our parties, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, discussions took place in Moscow in June this year between party and government delegations from our two countries. At these discussions we laid down practical steps aimed at the accelerated fulfillment of the government agreements concluded and at the application of new forms of economic cooperation.

To an increasing extent, direct scientific and technological and production relations between associations, enterprises, combines, and organizations in the two states occupy an established place. So far almost 100 agreements on the establishment of direct relations have been reached and about 30 more are due to be concluded in the near future. The specialization of production and scientific and technological and production cooperation receive new impetus from this.

Wholly in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, our joint efforts are focusing on key technologies, such as microelectronics, robot technology and biotechnology, and the creation of new materials. The highest performances in these areas are of decisive importance in solving issues in the national economy as well as in society as a whole in the whole community of socialist states as well as in every individual socialist country. The representative GDR products exhibited at this Autumn Fair, particularly in microelectronics and flexible automation, manifest the results which our national economy has achieved by this.

If today we are striving for new, more efficient forms of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, then we have at our disposal a firm economic, scientific and technical basis with the cooperation between our two national economies, which has been practised and continually developed over decades, on which we can build. There is no other example in the world of the depth and extent of the interweaving of our national economies. However, this fact places a great political and economic responsibility on the central organs of state and every factory collective of fulfilling the commitments mutually taken on conscientiously. At the same time, by efficient trade relations we are contributing decisively to the strengthening of the entire socialist community of states and of the material basis for its peace policy.

The inseparable connection and interaction between an active peace policy and trade, which binds peoples, between countries of differing social orders was never so visible or important as at this time. Indeed it is a question of banishing war from the lives of the peoples forever in order to secure the further existence of humanity. The ending of the arms race on earth, the prevention of its extension into space and the introduction of concrete measures for disarmament, above all in the nuclear area, are what concern us.

The GDR wholeheartedly welcomes and supports the Soviet proposals for the removal of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. We strongly support the rapid conclusion of an agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles. Such a step would open up the possibility to actually disarm for the first time and herald a turnaround from arming and confrontation to detente and security. The Soviet Union's proposal for a global double-zero option will ease the start of nuclear disarmament. However, it should not be allowed that disarmament in this area should be nullified by arming in other areas.

It is good that the negotiations on the banning and removal of chemical weapons are progressing. We hope that by united efforts we will be successful in working out a convention on this, which might lead to progress on the path toward nuclear disarmament. The GDR also supports a significant reduction of forces and conventional arms in Europe of 25 percent at the start of the 90's. In addition we consider it necessary to have the intention to carry out a significant reduction of forces, armaments and military expenditure by the year 2000.

In the opinion of our Republic the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna should be ended with substantial results as soon as possible. We have therefore supported proposals which do not emphasize what divides, but which serve the search for a common denominator.

The GDR regards the development and all-round promotion of economic relations with equal rights and free from all discrimination and boycott as a fundamental element of peaceful international cooperation, which benefits all peoples.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR makes an active contribution to the realization of socialism's peace programs. We want to achieve through our efforts the initiatives deriving from the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of our alliance.

The visit to the FRG by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which begins tomorrow, serves such a policy, which is aimed at the securing of peace and at constructive dialogue with all forces prepared to reach an understanding. We hope that from it will come a new impetus for fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the FRG.

It is with great pleasure that we find at this place a cordial meeting that we are united by a proven militant alliance, through which we shall master the challenging tasks that lie ahead of us in the construction of socialism and the preservation of peace.

We would like to use today's visit to your pavilion to wish you and all the Soviet people great new success in the realization of the far-reaching decisions of the party of Lenin and in preparation for the significant 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Daily Analyzes CEMA Economic Communique

AU081016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial by correspondent Pal Lederer: "Restructuring — Jointly"]

[Text] Analysts usually read the official documents of international conferences with a pen in their hands in order to underline words and sentences, mark passages, and to add notes in the margins. The final product generally reveals a lot about the importance of such a "prepared" text: the greater the number of handwritten notations, the deeper the content of the text.

The communique on the meeting of the CEMA party secretaries in charge of economic issues held in Sofia at the beginning of this week has probably become quite colorful as a result of the notations made by various analysts. I should add immediately that for a long time this has not been the case with the documents issued on various conferences dealing with current issues of the socialist countries' economic cooperation.

Now, a thick line appears, for example, under the word restructuring. Until now, we have hardly come across the equivalent of the Soviet term restructuring [perestroyka] in documents dealing with the mechanism for cooperation between the CEMA countries, socialist economic integration, or the development of CEMA activity. Instead, we could read about observations that reflected dissatisfaction with the existing situation or which dealt only with the general need to improve CEMA's activity.

An exclamation mark is probably added to the passage that urges the wide participation of economic organizations in the process of cooperation — also on the basis of direct contacts — and the need to work out the necessary conditions for such cooperation.

All these contribute to the deepening of planned cooperation and of the way in which the member states' people's economies mutually assist one another.

In the passage dealing with the importance of coordinating the national economic policies of the member states, the stipulation that calls for the development of the relationship between goods and prices and between currency-financial issues and credits has no doubt been highlighted. The same applies to the passage whose essence is that CEMA should in future concentrate on dealing with strategic issues of cooperation rather than all the details.

There is another passage of the communique that will not esccape the pen. This one shows that the economic secretaries of the fraternal parties are not just calling for greater efforts to make cooperation more efficient from others; they are also urging the parties themselves to carry out more intensive activity to implement of the restructuring [perestroyka] process within CEMA more rapidly.

And, finally, what do the notes in the margine show? They show, for example, that there is no sign in the document of anything suggesting efforts that would lead to isolationism or autarchy. On the contrary: they speak about the need for mutually advantageous cooperation among all the countries of the world based on equality; about the connection between disarmament and development; about laying the financial foundations of detente in Europe; and about the importance of cooperation with the EEC.

The analyst would add a brief personal remark at the end of this document: he is now expecting early practical measures in the joint restructuring process.

Leaders' Public Appearances 28 Aug-2 Sep

AU080832 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian paper *Nepszabadsag* carried the following reports on the public appearances of the following leaders from 28 August to 2 September 1987:

MSZMP Politburo Member Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, addressed the opening of the national conference of young workers held in Tatabanya on 28 August. (29 Aug, p 4)

MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Fejti received Zhang Guaying, first deputy chairman of the All Chinese Women's Federation, on 28 August. (29 Aug, p 4)

Construction and Urban Development Minister Laszlo Somogyi; Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi; Domestic Trade State Secretary Miklos Andriko; and Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai met with visiting French Construction and Transportation Minister Pierre Mehaignerie. (29 Aug, p 4)

MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz visited FRG between 26-30 August. (31 Aug, p 5)

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received Sebastian Alegrett, general secretary of the Latin-American Economic Organization (SELA), on 30 Aug. (31 Aug, p 5)

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn left for Mexico over the weekend (31 Aug, p 5)

MSZMP Politburo Member and Budapest Party Committee First Secretary Ferenc Havasi and Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy addressed meeting of parliamentary deputies on 31 August. (1 Sep, p 5)

Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar returned from visit in Turkey. (1 Sep, p 5)

MSZMP Politburo Member and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy; MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Assembly; and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi held talks with visiting U.S. Congressman Tom Lantos in Budapest on 2 Sep. (3 Sep, p 5)

Construction and Urban Development Minister Laszlo Somogyi; Foreign Trade State Secretary Istvan Torok; Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy; and Deputy Defense Minister Jeno Kovacs were present at a reception held by the Libyan Embassy in Budapest on 2 September on the occasion of the country's national day. (3 Sep, p 5)

Economic Results for January-July 1987

AU041955 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 87 p 10

[Central Statistical Office Report on Economic Performance for January-July 1987]

[Text] January-July 1987 (Data As a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year) [subhead]

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises	
Volume of gross production value:	
Industry total	103.5
within this: metallurgy	101.8
machine industry	102.8
chemical industry	107.3
building material industry	102.1
light industry	101.5
food industry	104.0
Industry, excluding food industry	103.5
Number of employees	97.7
Gross industrial product per employee	105.9
Average monthly wages per employee	106.9
Construction sector of the building industry	
Production of the building industry	101.0
Number of employees	97.9
Average monthly wages per employee	107.3
Foreign Trade (at current prices)	
Imports	99.9
ruble accounts	95.5
non-ruble accounts	104.0
Exports	103.5
ruble accounts	102.5
non-ruble accounts	104.5
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	109.4
Within this: food, beverages, and tobacco	107.2
clothing	108.0
miscellaneous industrial articles	111.6
Procurement	95.3
Within this: plant products	73.4
live animals	106.1
animal products	101.1
Achievement of transportation enterprises	
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)	101.1
Long-distance transportation of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.5
Population's revenues from central sources	107.7
Consumer price index	107.3

In the January-July 1987 period, production by the state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 3.5 percent compared with the same period last year. Within this, production in the energy sector increased by 5.9 percent, in the processing industry by 3.2 percent, and in basic material production by 1.9 percent. Among the processing industry branches, production in the chemical and food industries increased faster than average, while production in the machine and light industries increased at a slower pace than average. Industry sold 3.1 percent more on the domestic market and 4.3 percent more for export than in the same period last year. Industry sold 2.6 percent more products to the wholesale and retail trade, primarily durable consumer goods, chemical and building materials, fuel, and so on. Retail trade demanded less clothing than in the same period last year. The number of employees in industrial organizations dropped by 33,800, or 2.3 percent, compared with the same period last year. Per capita industrial production increased by 5.9 percent, and production per hour worked by 4.1 percent.

The performance of the construction sector of the building industry increased by 1 percent, including an increase in underground construction and professional installations and a decrease in surface construction. The number of employees in the construction sector of the building industry dropped by some 6,000, or 2.1 percent, compared with the same period last year. Per capita construction and installation activity increased by 3.2 percent.

Sales of agricultural products dropped by 4.7 percent compared with the same period last year due to a 26.6 percent decrease in the sales of agricultural and garden products — caused mainly by delayed ripening of these products. Procurement of live animals and animal products increased by 5 percent. Sales of pigs for slaughter increased by 5.2 percent, sales of slaughter sheep increased by 1.3 percent, and sales of poultry increased by 13.6 percent, compared with the same period last year. Procurement of slaughter cattle decreased by 2.6 percent, while sales of milk, eggs, and wool increased.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 9.4 percent, in adjusted prices by 3 percent. The greatest increase in the January-July 1987 period was registered in the turnover of mixed industrial goods — 7.5 percent. The sales of food and beverages in shops increased by 0.6 percent, and clothing sales were similar to those of last year. The catering industry's turnover decreased by 5.2 percent. Retail trade prices increased by 6.2 percent, the prices of seasonal goods sold in shops increased by 21.6 percent, and their market price increased by 27.6 percent. The prices of services increased by 8 percent.

Socialist organizations spent 96 billion forints on investments during January-July 1987, 11.3 percent more than in the same period last year. The amount allocated to large-scale investments was smaller than the same period last year, while other investments increase. Enterprise investments increased by 10.9 percent, council investments by 21.6 percent, and central investments (excluding large-scale investments) by 18 percent.

Spokesman Urban on Pershing-1A Missiles

LD081412 Warsaw PAP in English 1250 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept, 8 — Asked by a PAP journalist about the Polish authorities' stand on Chancellor Kohl's statement concerning the Pershing-1A missiles and further discussion which followed that statement, government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said:

"The Polish stand has not been changed. It was expressed in the appropriate, earlier statement of the Polish Government whose contents is known. We support the Soviet stand on this issue. We are of the opinion that all rational arguments are on the Soviet side. We are also actively engaged in our diplomatic contacts so that our support be the most effective.

"The problem of Pershings-1A should be solved in a complex way and without preliminary conditions. We are studying thoroughly the FRG and U.S. statements on this issue to find out if they are genuine attempts to find the solution to the problem.

As it is known the problem is directly related to the issues of Poland's security as these missiles are also aimed at targets located on the Polish territory. In addition to this I would like to stress that our concern as regards this issue ensues from the fact that this weapon category is also covered by point one of the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, generally known as the Jaruzelski Plan.

Reply Sent to DPRK on Peace Initiative

LD021939 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2: The Polish Foreign Ministry dispatched a reply to the message of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 22 July this year announcing its recent initiative on ensuring peace and easing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The Polish reply stated that Poland welcomed with approval the DPRK government's initiative of bilateral, major reduction of armed forces by the North and South till the year 1992, withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, and consolidation of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It also stressed that the DPRK government's unilateral decision to reduce its own army by 100,000 soldiers this year is a concrete step towards limiting tension on the Peninsula and accelerating the implementation of proposals contained in the statement.

The Polish message also expressed assurance that Poland as a member of the supervisory commission of neutral states in Korea will continue to make a contructive contribution to maintaining peace on the Korean territory as part of its mandate ensuing from the disengagement agreement.

Jaruzelski Greets DPRK on National Day

LD082232 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 — PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory cable to general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-Song on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of DPRK.

Sent on behalf of the PUWP CC, the Polish Council of State, and the Polish nation, the cable conveys cordial congratulations and greetings to president Kim Il-Song, the KWP CC, and the fraternal Korean nation.

"We are fully at one with the striving of the Korean nation for a peaceful unification of the country. We support the invariably numerous initiatives forwarded by DPRK Government, in their number the recent proposals to sign a declaration on non-aggression between the north and the south, and on mutual reduction of Armed Forces. Through its constructive, peaceful policy the DPRK makes a significant contribution to the all-human cause of consolidating peace and security, and adds to the growth of force and role of the socialist countries in the world," the cable read.

On the occasion of DPRK'S 39th anniversary Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner also sent a congratulatory cable to premier of the Administration Council Ki Li Gym Mo [name as received].

Army Chief of Staff Uzycki Visits DPRK

For DPRK coverage of a visit by the military delegation headed by Vice Minister of Defense and Army Chief of Staff Jozef Uzycki, including his reception by Korean People's Army Chief of Staff O Kuk-yol and a visit with President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 9 September East Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Pakistani Parliament Delegation Visits

Talks With Malinowksi

LD031933 Warsaw PAP in English 1742 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 3 — A delegation of the Pakistani parliament, headed by Senate Vice-Chairman Malik Muhammad Ali Khan, now on a visit to Poland at the invitation from the Sejm Presidium, held today talks with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

Malinowski briefed the parliamentarians on the Sejm's structure, functions, basic tasks in the present term. He also pointed out the importance of interparliamentary contacts.

He presented the Polish initiative to convene a meeting of Parliament chairmen of the states — signatories of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Act

[CSCE Act], the aim of which would be the construction of a climate of cooperation and confidence and common European security.

The head of the Pakistani delegation spoke about his parliament's activity after the 1985 elections, its structure, its place in the ruling system and role in the processes of democratization in Pakistan. He invited the Sejm delegation with Malinowski to pay a visit in that country. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

At the meeting an opinion was expressed that the present visit to Poland by the Pakistani parliamentarians would contribute to shaping mutually advantageous political contacts, and developing economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Also today, the Pakistani senate vice-chairman was received by Premier Zbigniew Messner. The two exchanged views on international issues and touched upon problems of the development of mutual political, economic and cultural contacts.

The Pakistani delegation was also received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. Both sides exchanged views on international issues with particular regard to the consolidation of peace and security in the world and the development of situation in Europe and Asia, including the need to politically settle the existing problems and conflicts. The Pakistani parliamentarians were interested in the Jaruzelski plan.

On the same day the delegation visited the Ursus tractor factory where it had talks with the management on possibilities of the resumption of the export of the Polish tractors to Pakistan.

Meets with Czyrek

LD042014 Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4 — The delegation of Pakistani parliamentarians with Senate Vice-Chairman Malik Muhammad Ali Khan, on a visit to Poland for several days now, was received here today by Vice-President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski. He acquainted the parliamentarians with the functions and main tasks of the council, and with the activity of people's councils.

The delegation also met with Chairman of the Sejm Committe for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek to discuss the development of the internal situation in both countries and main lines of foreign policy pursued by Poland and Pakistan.

The parliamentarians also held talks with Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Dobrowolski which focused on possibilities of Poland's participation in the realization of development plans of Pakistan in economic infrastructure, including such fields as the power industry and transport.

Present at the talks was Pakistani Ambassador to this country Abdul Basit Haqqani.

Today's itinerary also included a sightseeing tour of Warsaw and a visit to the local Zwar high voltage apparatus factory.

Mozambique's Chipande Arrives on Official Visit

Begins Talks with Siwicki

MB071846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Defense Minister General Alberto Chipande arrived in Warsaw yesterday on an official visit to Poland. Also yesterday, Minister Chipande began talks with his Polish counterpart, Army General Florian Siwicki. The two ministers exchanged views on the international situation in general and the situation in southern Africa in particular. The talks also centered on bilateral relations and other issues of common interest.

Defense Minister Chipande visited the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia before going on to Poland.

Delegation Departs

LD082132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] A Mozambique delegation, headed by Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, has ended a 3-day visit in Poland. Today the delegation, which was bade farewell by Army General Florian Siwicki and members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, left from Warsaw military airport.

Gwiazda Pays Working Visit to Berlin

LD082113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, who is paying a 1-day working visit to Berlin, was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Economic cooperation, and particularly cooperation links between the industries of our states in specialized areas, was the main subject today at a meeting between Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Horst Soelle, joint chairmen of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation of Poland and the GDR.

Miodowicz Denies Contacts With Walesa

AU081416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 87 p 2

[Report signed "(teg)": "The OPZZ Executive Committee in Session — Criticism Is Trade Unions' Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The Constitutional Tribunal will decide who is right in regard to the disputed issue of fuel supplies to the population. This was the most important of the

decisions made by the 3 September session of the OPZZ Executive Committee, which also heard information about trade union consultations on the draft assumptions of the 1988 Central Annual Plan, about personal incomes and living costs in the first 6 months of this year, and about principles of resuming trade union activities on building sites abroad.

At the end of the session a question was asked about the Western mass media's information that the OPZZ and the activists of former Solidarity have been pursuing contacts. Unfortunately, Jerzy Uzieblo, who could supply the most extensive explanations, was absent. As for the allegations that the OPZZ head has had contacts with L. Walesa, Alfred Miodowicz responded: I was in the Lenin shipyards, but such an idea did not occur to me or to shipyard workers . . . .

Orzechowski Receives UN Official 5 Sep

LD051913 Warsaw PAP in English 1553 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5 — Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski today received Under Secretary General of the U.N., Ambassador Vasiliy Safronchuk, now on a short visit to Poland.

The two discussed the key problems of the forthcoming 42d session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Wojcik Meets Belgian, EEC Officials

LD052202 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 5 Sep 87

[By PAP correspondent Marek Fijalkowski]

[Text] Brussels, Sept. 5 — Poland is taking part in this year's Ghent Fair as an honorary guest. The gala inauguration of the fair today was attended by Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik who later visited all exhibition halls in the company of Belgian Vice-Premier Guy Verhofstadt and Vice-President of EEC commission Willy de Clercq.

The Polish stand covers a wide variety of goods from consumer goods to machine tools. Minister Wojcik was entertained for dinner by the Flemish Minister for Foreign Relations Paul Deprez. In their speeches, the sides expressed satisfaction at very lively contacts between Poland and Flanders.

Later, Wojcik held a talk with Vice-President of the EEC Commission Willy de Clercq. The sides assessed hitherto cooperation between Poland and the EEC and the course of preliminary discussions aimed to open negotiations on the signing of an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between Poland and the EEC. The sides agreed as to further course of actions related to entering negotiations.

Wozniak Interviewed on CEMA Meeting

LD062123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Sep 87

[From the "At Noon" program; interview with Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, by unidentified program presenter, in Warsaw — live]

[Text] [Presenter] A conference of secretaries for economic affairs of communist and worker parties' central committees of CEMA member-states has taken place in Sofia. It was attended by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and in fact, he is a guest of the At Noon program. Perhaps we could start our interview with several phrases which appeared in the communique and which, I think, ought to be translated into less formal language, if I could request that, please. Well, there is the fact that, taking as the starting point the observations presented at the Moscow working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties in November, 1986, the participants in the conference discussed as a matter of principled concern the examination within CEMA bodies of proposals anticipating the restructuring of mechanisms of cooperation and socialist economic integration and also the activity of the council. This means that it will be necessary to work out a concept of the restructuring of cooperation mechanisms and socialist integration. Do I understand this correctly?

[Wozniak] Yes, only it will not be a future necessity, but it is a process which is already being achieved. Well, as a result of this November summit conference, political decisions were taken on the necessity for radical restructuring of the mechanisms of the functioning of CEMA. Such a decision, of qualitatively such great political weight, is not born spontaneously just because general secretaries and first secretaries meet at that moment, but because our parties make people aware with full clarity, which in fact can be seen from our practice or from the Soviet or Hungarian practice, that socialism demands radical improvement of the mechanisms of functioning, both in the political and economic spheres, in order to achieve acceleration which characterized the socialist countries in the first phase of restructuring construction, and this is a very natural thing. It must be said that in the longer historical perspective, socialism in the economic sphere has used to the maximal degree what may be called the extensive factor of development. Please remember how many millions of people in the overcrowded Polish villages moved to the towns and, thanks to this, we achieved industrialization, we built the foundations for heavy industry, generally the foundations for the Polish economic structure. And at a certain point, the needs of the people and of society change and the necessity for changes in the structure occurs and, above all, it transpires that extensive elements are insufficient in order to guarantee further, speedier development in relation to social expectations.

This is one general matter. The second is this; socialism has achieved revolutionary transformations in social

consciousness; in particular, it has realized the slogan of the human equality, access to culture and education, and it has fulfilled an enormous educational task. Today, people are different from what they were in the (?sixties).

[Presenter] Who are not only capable of doing more but also need more?

[Wozniak] It is just this which I wanted to accentuate more, since it may be said that socialism and the feeling of equality of every citizen have resulted in every citizen considering, in fact, that it is predetermined whether he should participate in whatever gives the world the highest standard of technology, the highest standard of economics and . . .

[Presenter, interrupting] Well, and he is right?

[Wozniak] He is right. Except that this right has only one condition. Every state must create an economic system in which the person of great aspirations can work through them — we pay our dues to Marx, who said — and in fact he was not the first to say it, one has to go back further — that work is the source of the enrichment and development of the nation. Therefore, we have to work, but what is important is to make use of the work of, in fact, a more educated society, one which does not simply want to wield only a spade, one which wants computers, machines, and mechanization, since these are in fact contemporary times. In this situation, it must be said that all socialist countries, and it must be remembered that secretaries and deputy premiers of the seven European socialist countries and also of Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam, took part in this conference — well, in fact, in all these countries, of course to a varying degree, we come into contact with reform, both in the category of economic mechanisms and in the functioning of society, with what may be called functioning in political categories.

[Presenter] These reforms are taking place in different ways. Therefore, was the meeting in Sofia to serve only the purpose of effecting complete synchronization in relation to the new situation, or would it not be a more ambitious aim to effect a new standard of quality here, and not only to agree to various methods of reform?

[Wozniak] No, no. We did not agree to various methods of reform in Sofia. I only referred to certain information or a certain argument concerning reforms within the country in order to show that reformed states also demand reformed international cooperation. CEMA, as a grouping of socialist countries, unites states with differing degrees of economic centralization, various legal, financial, economic solutions. However, cooperation between them must be achieved regardless of what will be their degree of functioning of the economy from the point of view of centralization, decentralalization, and the scale of competence. Well, international cooperation may be a prerequisite of the acceleration of the development of these countries, but it may be a condition of its slowing down and — well, not having any influence on it at all.

Some countries have raw materials, others have results in the development of specified areas [word indistinct] others in others. In one place, science is developing in one area, in another, it is developing in another one. The integration of these efforts may give acceleration to all countries. Now, it must be said that reforms in socialist countries resulted in a very critical assessment by political leaderships of what should be the mechanism of today's cooperation within the parameters of CEMA.

The mechanism which has been functioning to date is inadequate. On top of this, it must be said that the economic factor has begun to play a very big role and we have come to the conclusion that, among other things, we must go in the direction of making cooperation multifaceted among our countries and of creating the conditions for the economic element, and particularly of ensuring that money becomes an element accelerating development. It is a case of convertibility, of striving for convertibility of currency.

These are matters which have long since been understood in the world and which must also be accelerated in our system. Next, we talk about mechanisms, the system or structure into which all aspirations must be entered, but the method of solution is with the aid of a specified mechanism. If, for example, this mechanism is at one's own cost, it may be said that the solution which minimalizes one's own costs of the ready-made product produced by four countries is a solution which, at the present moment, should be applied — on condition, of course-here we must complicate the matter- that the quality, the advanced nature, and so forth here, means the formation of a bloc through the efforts of many countries.

Baryla Addresses WW II Remembrance Meeting

AU041934 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Sep 87 p 2

[Address delivered by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member, at a ceremony to mark the outbreak of World War II held at the site of the former concentration camp at Oswiecim-Brzezinka on 1 September]

[Text] The gas chambers and crematoria are sad and grim monuments that serve to warn mankind against evil genocidal ideas, programs, and actions. It is simply unbelievable that — as Zofia Nalkowska said — people prepared this fate for people.

The generation that experienced the hell of war bears painful, perceptible scars that are impressed on their fate and that of people close to them. The young generation experiences these facts as a lesson that serves as a warning and an appeal to display patriotic vigilance. And if this lesson is recalled here, in the infamous Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau [German words used], this enormous death factory, it marks a profound belief that the nightmarish danger of genocide will disappear for all time.

Exactly 48 years ago, the caterpillar tracks of Hitler's advanced armored units plowed across Polish soil. Their

rumble was a prelude to the realization of the plan for the enslavement and then the biological extermination of our and other European peoples.

The 6-year-long chapter of suffering and martyrdom, the price of 6 million Polish victims of World War II, is a tragic period in our history and a memento that is never silent.

But, nevertheless, as a people we possessed enough strength and resolve to say "no" to the invader, to reply to violence with resistance and answer force with opposition.

So today, when we recall those days, it is not possible to avoid considering an important thought. History has proved its validity. Although we were put to a difficult test in 1939 and experienced defeat, we never for a moment doubted in the inner strength of our people. We were the very first to afford heroic resistance against the Hitlerite machine of enslavement and death, and we waged a deathly struggle for freedom against it on all the fronts of World War II. Polish blood was shed all over the world, and Polish graves inspire people to thought in cemeteries on almost every continent.

Soldiers of the People's Polish Army, fighting alongside the Soviet Army, brought Poland freedom by way of the shortest route — the one from the east — that led across the Bug, through Warsaw, Treblinka, and Oswiecim, [Auschwitz] and to the Western border and further, to the gates of Berlin. Thus, the September anniversary is not only symbolic of tragedy and defeat, but also of the heroism of the Polish people and the victory of the forces of peace and progress. It is a powerful historical lesson not only for us Poles but also for those who understand this lesson wrongly, in a manner the runs counter to logic and is horrifying.

This is because there are forces in the West, forces that are also not far from us, for whom the words "peace and disarmament" are alien and incomprehensible. It is as if they fail to understand that the unabated arms race and the bulging arsenals of increasingly terrible weapons create a danger of global destruction. From this place of reflection, we appeal to the advocates of sinister military doctrines and to those who adhere to the ignominious doctrines under which one people dominates another. We appeal to them to look at the world in a sober fashion, so that the specter of destruction fails to weigh on every moment lived by mankind.

The socialist states, including the socialist great power the Soviet Union, which does so in a particularly authoritative manner, steadfastly oppose this terrible danger. Soviet disarmament policy is winning support in the world. And the world is carefully heeded in the latest, increasingly far-reaching, and sound proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev; proposals that inspire hope.

Nevertheless, expansionist political circles in the West and on the other side of the ocean are guided by other goals and principles of action. The Pershing missile, the tank, and the canon are their favorite line of argument. It is not possible to conceal these dangers. It is for this reason that Poland, not through weakness but through strength, reason, and realism, launched the peace initiative known as the Jaruzelski Plan.

The activities of the extensive movement known as the Polish Committee for Cities of Martyrdom and Peace enjoy widespread public support. It is no exaggeration to say that these cities are and will remain symbols of the tragic and heroic history of our people. Their significant number is proof enough of the scale of the suffering that was experienced.

Today's meeting of the Committee for Cities of Martyrdom is on a subject that concerns every Pole, the entire nation. Here, in Oswiecim, on behalf of the 20,000 places of national remembrance in Poland, we express the desire to build a secure and peaceful world order and to spread a philosophy of peace.

Places of national remembrance teach us about suffering and death in awesome silence. We who are alive cannot remain silent!

Council Discusses Economic Reform

LD072200 Warsaw PAP in English 1828 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 — During a session held here today the Council of Ministers reviewed a draft of "The Programme of the Realization of the Economic Reform's Second Stage."

The proposals of transformations of the conditions for socio-economic development, economic mechanisms and institutional solutions contained in the "programme" are aimed — in accordance with the announcement presented to the Sejm on July 15 this year — at inducing social activeness and productive enterprise leading to a balanced economy and its dynamized development.

After discussion the Council of Ministers recommended the speedy continuation of work on the draft programme, which in line with earlier announcements will be sent to the Sejm for a first reading in mid-October.

Next, the participants passed an ordinance on the separation from the National Bank of Poland (NBP) and creation of the state "General Savings Bank" (PKO). The separation of the PKO will initiate the process of the general re-structuring of the banking system in the direction of its conformity to the reformed methods of the functioning of the economy. The main goal is the creation of conditions for higher quality of bank services.

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers adopted a draft law on the council for the care of the monuments of struggle and martyrdom, which envisages that the council will now be situated at the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Health Official Discusses NFOZ

PM071515 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 30 Jul 87 p 3

[Interview with Prof Jan Kostrzewski, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences and chairman of the NFOZ (National Health Care Foundation) National Committee, by Ewa Ostrowska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Ostrowska] Professor, next year the NFOZ will celebrate its 15th anniversary. How much public money has been accumulated in its accounts? [Kostrzewski] More than Z60 billion, R500,000, and as much in U.S. dollars — the latter from Polish employees working abroad.

[Ostrowska] How do you assess our public contribution to the Foundation? Contributions are voluntary; are they also very widespread?

[Kostrzewski] We can say that the NFOZ has become a permanent and universal foundation, and that it is now firmly rooted in the public mind. Its creation was justified by the need to support the effort made by the state in the field of health care and social welfare, especially by providing a material and technical base for the operation of the health service system. The idea fell on fertile ground. But what I have been saying does not mean that we have already exhausted every possibility of generating more funds.

[Ostrowska] So there are still untapped reserves?

[Kostrzewski] Yes, even quite considerable ones. For example, a single annual contribution from a person employed in the socialized economy in Katowice is Z871, while people living in Warsaw pay only Z85. In Nowy Sacz individual farmers pay Z92 per hectare, and in Tarnow Z22. A single craftsman's enterprise in Przemysl pays Z31, and a similar one in Ciechanow Z366. Over 200 large enterprises contribute nothing at all to the NFOZ.

[Ostrowska] Perhaps this indicates that people are tired of forever making contributions to one thing or another. We have a surfeit of various dedicated funds, both private and public, and in the field of health care different funds even vie with one another.

[Kostrzewski] Indeed, it is quite easy to wear the public out in a situation of this kind, but this does not mean that we NFOZ activists want to use this argument as an excuse. We believe that we should show more active initiative in popularizing the foundation, and we need assistance from the press and the television: We have had the radio behind us from the outset, and we have evidence that this form of propaganda is indeed effective.

[Ostrowska] To leave propaganda, or rather its absence, aside for the moment, do you not think, Professor, that although we may all feel that we have contributed to the creation of something good and useful, the truth is that it still requires nothing short of a miracle to hand over a new hospital or a health center on schedule? And so we watch our money being wasted. After all, the Warsaw Oncology Center was also built with NFOZ contributions: public money and a fine idea, a center which would serve all of us, people from all over the country. In the end, the government was forced to tackle that highly embarrassing project at a special session.

[Kostrzewski] At a NFOZ National Committee meeting we stated our position with regard to the instances of gross negligence to which the capital's administrative authorities, the elected authorities, and politicians all failed to react urgently. It is true that the Oncology Center was supposed to constitute a magnificent memorial to public generosity. We had the money to build it, but we were unable to keep up with inflation and the rising costs of the project. Now the state has taken over the financing of the construction of the center. I agree with you that many of our construction sites are not exactly places of fast and furious activity. The construction of 35 health service projects started in 1980 and financed from public funds still awaits completion today. That is why we attach such great importance to public control over the way public money is spent. I should like to stress that the foundation is subject to state control and to regular public control. The latter is carried out by our auditing commissions, committee boards, and NFOZ task commissions. We strictly observe the rule which obliges us to inform the public regularly about the funds we have accumulated and how they are spent. [Ostrowska] Precisely. We have not yet said what the money has been spent on over these last 15 years.

[Kostrzewski] We have financed or contributed to the financing of 175 hospital facilities. Public money has paid for 663 rural health centers with a total of 2604 consulting rooms, 219 clinics in towns, 136 day nurseries with 8388 places, 116 welfare homes with 4882 places, and 252 other health care and social welfare facilities. We have also purchased advanced medical equipment worth more than Z5 billion.

[Ostrowska] Professor, a single hospital bed costs Z12 million. A single bed at a welfare home costs Z2 million. At this moment 6,000 elderly, chronically sick people are occupying hospital beds, while 14,000 are waiting for a place in welfare homes. According to plans, in 1990 we will still be short of 5,000 places in welfare homes. Considering simple cost accounting, the social needs, and the dramatic plight of the elderly who are not cared for, does it not follow that this public money should be designated for the construction of welfare homes, thereby indirectly releasing hospital beds?

[Kostrzewski] That is precisely the direction we are taking. We are aware that there will be some additional difficulties and that we shall have to overcome community resistance. A hospital is, apparently, a more prestigious project; cutting the ribbon here looks better than at a welfare home. But we believe that overcoming such resistance is a duty of NFOZ activists. We have already

done our preliminary calculations and I think we are going to have money to build 5,000 places by 1990.

[Ostrowska] Who and what decides that public money pays for the building of a health center in this village and not another? What is the trump card?

[Kostrzewski] It is decided by social needs and initiative. The trump card, if it has to be played, is the involvement and generosity of the particular community. But we have also built health centers where the involvement was modest but the need self-evident.

[Ostrowska] Health care is a duty of the state - so says the constitution. So one could hide behind this supreme law and wait. But it is also a duty of the community and the citizens to look after their health.

[Kostrzewski] I am not sure if it is common knowledge that our funds come together with state funds in NFOZ accounts. In the current 5-year period we are getting Z15 billion annually from the treasury toward hospital building costs. This is state money entrusted to public control. We are very happy to welcome everyone who wants to contribute to this account and to exercise public control.

Husak Expected To Pay Visit in September
AU071819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) — At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPCZ, will pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY in the second half of September. This was announced today by Aleksandar Stanic, Yugoslav government spokesman, at a regular press conference.

Hasani Departs to Ethiopia for Proclamation
LD082046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1202 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav State Presidency Member Sinan Hasani left Belgrade today for Addis Ababa where he will attend a ceremony at which Ethiopia will be proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Ethiopia.

FEC Discusses Foreign Creditor Payments
LD082330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) — A consultative meeting was held in the FEC with the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils. The meeting, chaired by Milos Milosavljevic, was devoted to issues concerning repayments to foreign creditors and the country's external liquidity. Discussion was also conducted on the possible directions for changing the foreign currency law and on a number of current policy issues, the Federal Secretariat for Information announced.

Issues Report on Budget
AU081811 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] The Federation's income in the first 6 months of this year was 89.3 percent of the planned income and amounted to just below 877 billion dinars. This is why a FEC report, sent to the SFRY Assembly, states a number of the Federation's important obligations could not be fulfilled. Budgetary expenditures amounted to 909 billion dinars, which is about 32 billion dinars more than planned. The excess expenditures were covered by a loan from the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the Federation's reserves.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Management Official Arrested
LD081819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Sep (TANJUG) — Following approval from the Mandate Immunity Commission of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber — that criminal proceedings can be instituted against Fikret Abdic on suspicion of having committed a counterrevolutionary act endangering the social system under Article 114 of the SFRY'S Penal Code and undermining the country's economic foundations — the Security Services Center of Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Bihac today arrested Fikret Abdic, the former chairman of the management board of the Agorkomerc composite organization of associated labor of Velika Kladusa. Fikret Abdic has been handed over to the investigative judge of the Bihac Higher Court.

Fails to Meet With Reporters
AU081907 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Sep 87 p 5

[Zvonko Tarle report: "Director — Under House Arrest?"]

[Excerpts] Rijeka, 4 Sep — It appears that Fikret Abdic is under house arrest. This conclusion, although not confirmed, was arrived at by a group of journalists who were supposed to hold talks with Fikret Abdic.

When the news came from Velika Kladusa that Fikret Abdic would receive reporters to comment on the conclusions reached by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Bosnian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Presidium of the Bosnian SAWP Republican Conference, reporters made an appointment with Abdic to hold individual talks in the business center in Rijeka. Abdic himself told a *Borba* reporter on two occasions that he would appear in public and that he would provide all additional information about Agrokomerc business policy, as well as about who was behind him and who provided him with not only the principled but also with open support. [passage omitted]

"I will answer all question, I am a brave and truth-loving person," Abdic said.

Unfortunately he did not succeed in that, but nobody in Rijeka was able to confirm that Abdic was indeed withdrawn from the public. All telephone calls are answered by other people. His secretary is persistently repeating that he was attending a meeting, while an official in the planning department, who did not want to give his name to reporters, asked reporters not to wait for Abdic any longer. Abdic's wife, who is also in Rijeka, persistently claimed that Fikret had to go a business trip suddenly, while in our attempt to find out about him in his office, they told us that he was ill and that he could not talk to reporters.

This led reporters, about 20 of them, to form a group and go to 4 Katalinic Street in Volosko and look for Abdic personally. But when they arrived there, four men got out of a Mercedes with Sarajevo number plates which was parked in front of Abdic's villa and asked reporters to leave immediately and without any comment, that there would be no talks with Abdic. The *Delo* reporter was told not to take any pictures of them or the house, otherwise he would end up without the film and camera.

This is all one could learn about Abdic's present whereabouts. Today, and this is undisputable, he did not turn up at work. Whether he is under house arrest, or whether this is just a guess is difficult to say because the men from the Mercedes SA 217-608 were not willing to say anything to reporters, and in Rijeka nobody knows anything officially.

Mikulic Interview on Issues

LD081534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Interview with FEC President Branko Mikulic by Mladen Arnau, *Tanjug* "chief and responsible editor," on Agrokomerc case; date and place not specified]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) — Agrokomerc is a scandal that cannot be justied by anything, not even by mentioning other cases in past years. When everything associated with Agrokomerc is clarified, it will be useful to review our actions in other serious cases of law violations and mistakes made in pursuing and carrying out the agreed economic and development policy. We need to do this in order to draw appropriate conclusions and lessons for the future, not in order to engage in 'sniping' between the republics and provinces.

This was said by FEC President Branko Mikulic during his interview with Mladen Arnautovic, *Tanjug* chief and responsible editor, in connection with the great public interest in the Agrokomerc case.

[Arnautovic] Comrade Mikulic, Agrokemerc is "the topic of the day" in our press, at meetings, in work collectives, and in the world press. What do you think about it?

[Mikulic] As you said, it is the topic of the day, and rightly so, because what is involved here is an exemplary case of violating the law, of undermining the financial and economic system of our society, and of the organized commission of serious criminal acts by issuing promissory notes without the social and creditor relations coming into play . . . .

[Arnautovic] How was this possible?

[Mikulic] All this will be thoroughly investigated. It is obvious that, apart from anything else, we do not have an appropriate financial system and that the legal system is not working. The "management structure" in Agrokomerc ignored the self-management organs and the self-management rights of the workers in the collective. It gained a dominant influence in the state and political organs of the commune and the region. Virtually everything was in its hands. It skilfully "incorporated" its "followers" in important positions — in the Bihac Basic Bank, in the Social Accountacy Service of the commune, and elsewhere — obtaining directly through them what it wanted or receiving support for its "expansionist" development and investment policy. Of course, not knowing the basis for this expansion, many people were manipulated, or to use the language of the people, they were taken for a ride.

[Arnautovic] In this region, since the facts came to light one feels the dispondency and confusion of ordinary people.

[Mikulic] That is understandable. Agrokomerc is the chief mainstay in the development of Velika Kladusa, and partially of Gazin, and beyond as well. People derived pleasure from each business success and the construction of each facility, and participated with their own personal funds in the construction of individual capacities. Over 13,000 people are employed in Agrokomerc, so people in this region identified with it. When it was discovered what had been done and how it was accomplished, people became confused. It hit them like "thunder from a clear sky" and they feel depressed. They should be helped "to convalesce" as soon as possible, and to oriente themselves toward work and the future. After all, they are not to blame for all the dirty dealings in Agrokomerc. They have been out-maneuvered, duped, and deceived.

[Arnautovic] You said that we do not have an appropriate financial system. Is something being done in this connection?

[Mikulic] Taking note of the weaknesses in our financial system, the FEC 3 months ago formed a working group in which financial experts, as well as members of the FEC, were involved. This sphere was not dealt with when work was done on the long-term program for economic stabilization. We do not have a developed concept of the financial and banking system, nor do we define in an appropriate way the role of the Yugoslav National Bank and the national banks of the republics and provinces. There has been, among other things, an extensive practice of irregular withdrawals and poor financial discipline. As a rseult, the functions of business and the national banks have been "mixed." As confirmed by the example of Agrokomerc, the functions of business banking were carried out in the National Bank, and the business banks undertook a payment of money, even though this was against the currently valid laws and decisions on credit and monetary policy. All this ought to be "disentangled," regulated precisely, and appropriate financial order and discipline should be established. We are working on this. With this aim, an analysis of internal debts, dubious accounts, and deficits has been completed by the FEC. We will be adopting conclusions on this in the next few days.

[Arnautovic] A communique from the FEC session held on 26 August said that some sources of irregular monetary payments have been extinguished. What else is being done in this sphere?

[Mikulic] Implementing the stances of the FEC, the Yugoslav National Bank has placed under monetary policy control the so-called framework credits, the rediscounted bills of exchange on the money market. Conditions for guaranteeing bonds have been established; selling on the basis of deposits by the sociopolitical communities has been taken under control; the way in

which post office savings banks' credits are used and controlled has been regulated; and all payments abroad which are not previously backed by their equivalent value in dinars are forbidden. The implementation of all these conclusions and decisions has led to the uncovering of numerous examples of the irregular monetary paymentsy, including the issue of unsecured bills.

The Agrokomerc affair has shown that transactions with promisory notes have not been regulated appropriately, and that we do not have a system of information on bills issued and guaranteed that have not matured, or, in particular, on protested bills. That is why the FEC formed a working party at the session which is investigating all aspects of transactions with promissory notes (including sanctions for violating the regulations), and the development of a system of information on bonds issued. On this basis changes will be proposed to the regulations and decisions. It would not be good to bring promissory notes and checks into question as a result of abuses which have occurred. Instead, their issuance should be regulated and well-controlled.

At the same session it was concluded that the National Bank would prepare information for the FEC on other irregular methods involving monetary payments. We will resolutely put an end these methods.

[Arnautovic] Has it been established that, apart from Agrokomerc, there are other bills that have been issued without debtor-creditor relations coming into effect?

[Mikulic] In 1985, 756 such cases were established, having a total value of 6.5 billion dinars; in 1986, 2,403 cases having a total value of 31 billion dinars; and in the first half of this year, 621 cases having a total value of 5.9 billion dinars were established. In these cases, the bills were not issued by Agrokomerc. In view of the fact that compared to the situation in the first 6 months of last year, the value of bills and checks issued has increased two and a half times (by two billion and 636 million dinars) in the first 6 months of this year, the FEC has decided to carry out an inspection throughout the SFRY of transactions with bills and by check. Inspectors from the Social Accountancy Service are "out on assignment." A report will be submitted to us at the end of this month. At the moment we cannot forecast anything, but we fear that — although not so drastic as in Agrokomerc — there are many cases of violating the regulations on transactions with bills.

[Arnautovic] Inspectors from the Social Accountancy Service have brought charges on these and other forms of violating financial regulations.

[Mikulic] In 1985, 60,846 charges were brought for minor offenses, economic infringements, and criminal acts, and legal charges were brought in 30 percent of these cases; in 1986, 59,401 charges were brought, and legal charges were brought in 34.6 percent of cases; in the first half of this year, 23,008 charges have been brought, and legal charges have been brought in 41 percent of these cases. The cases are being dealt with slowly, and because of short legal periods, are becoming out of date; there are also instances of proceedings becoming out of date, too.

Individual public prosecutors' offices and courts, under the influence of local organs and individuals, are not proceeding in accordance with established regulations. In this way, instead of defending legality they are contributing, objectively, to spreading the practice of law violations. This is very dangerous for our system. It is necessary to take a serious look at this and to ensure that the judicial organs proceed in keeping with the laws and the Constitution. Those cadres from the inspection and judicial organs who, owing to pressures and interventions are not in a position to fulfill their duties in accordance with the formal oath they gave on working legally, should not be able to remain in these posts. All interventions, including those which required illegal proceedings, should be brought out into the open and subjected to the sharpest criticism and accountability.

[Arnautovic] Have there been cases recently of serious infringements of the law in the sphere of finance, economic relations with foreign countries, and foreign exchange transactions?

[Mikulic] Yes there have, but everything should now be brought to an end in connection with Agrokomerc. After all, what has happened there is such a huge scandal that there is no need to justify it in any way, not even by mentioning other cases from previous years. When everything associated with Agrokomerc is clarified, it will be useful to analyze where we went wrong in other similarly serious cases of law violations and failures in the conduct and implementation of adopted economic and development policies. We need to do this to draw appropriate conclusions and lessons for the future and not in order for there to be "sniping" between republics and provinces. I am convinced that what has happened in Agrokomerc will help us recover our senses, and that in future we will not be faced with serious, not even with minor cases of law infringement, of abuse, of other people's income being appropriated and snatched from them, or of failures in dedelopment and investment policies. If over the past few years some of these happenings and situations had not been "amnestied," passed over in silence and [word indistinct], there perhaps would not be such serious scandals as Agrokomerc's. With Agrokomerc, we are taking a big exam and finishing a big school. Unfortunately, the school fees and the price of the exam are very high in every respect.

[Arnautovic] Does this mean that the FEC will insist on more order in the legal system?

[Mikulic] Not just on order in the legal system, but on other things as well.

[Arnautovic] There have been frequent warnings of the danger of "federal" centralism, etatism, and bureaucracy.

[Mikulic] There is, no doubt, a reason for that. There is an obvious need for more decisive steps to reduce the role of

the federation in regulating the areas of, for instance, foreign economic relations, the market, and prices, among others. The systemic laws already adopted and those to be proposed, as well as the creation of the necessary material prerequisites for a greater opening of our market to foreign competition and for the system in which prices will be formed under market terms, will help to reduce the extent of state-imposed regulations and the role of the state apparatus in the spheres of the economy and the market. The criticism of current practices and, in particular, criticism that offers solutions for deregulation and for reducing the power of the state apparatus in the economy, is both justified and welcomed.

However, this should not be confused with the calls for order in the country's legal system. In other words, there is no justification for equating, for instance, insistence on a consistent application of the law and on the need to provide more adequate organization for the enforcement of the law with the aspiration toward escalating federal centralism and etatism. For there is a need in this way, too, to create a situation conducive to society's democratic development on the basis of self-management. Discipline and accountability in the enforcement of the law and the adopted policy, in other words the introduction of order into the legal system, are compulsory preconditions for the democratic development of any society, by implication, our own.

[Arnautovic] Is it also your impression that there has been more talk about federal rather than republican provincial, or municipal etatism and bureaucratism?

[Mikulic] Not much has been written or talked about these issues in public. Public criticism is more directed toward the "federal center" which, it seems, provides more freedom. Of course, some are blind to bureaucratic tendencies and practices in their own environment, or perhaps, they think that "federal" etatism and bureaucratism are a malignant growth in the body of self-management, while republican, provincial, and municipal etatism and bureaucratism are of a benign nature. There are those who can be considered the embodiments of autocratism, bureaucratism, and technocratism, but who, nevertheless, are trying to teach others about self-management and democratic conduct. This is all an integral part of our current social and political juncture.

[Arnautovic] Just one more thing about Agrokomerc: How is this problem going to be solved?

[Mikulic] We still have not established exactly what happened there. The relevant political and state organs in Bosnia-Hercegovina are working on it intensively, while the organs of the federation also are involved in some of the tasks.

It is one thing to establish the degree of responsibility of the people in managment positions in Agrokomerc, in the Bihac Basic Bank, and in state and political organs. It is another to find solutions and eliminate the consequences, which are serious from the material, social, and political points of view. The FEC is firm in its belief that laws and policies, including the credit-monetary policy, must be observed. Otherwise, the existing laws and policies, and the criteria of market economy will be violated. Law violations and insane dealings, which are serious criminal acts, among other things, cannot be "healed" through forgiveness, unprincipled solidarity, or transferring the burden of commercial mistakes on to society, but through the strict enforcement of the law. The time has come for us to start operating in this way. Any other method of operation is unacceptable, not only in this specific case, but in all others we are likely to face.

Banks Sue Agrokomerc

LD081825 Belgrade
TANJUGinEnglish1622 GMT8 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 8 (TANJUG) — Each of the 63 Yugoslav banks affected by the issue of uncovered promissory notes by the agro-industrial complex Agrokomerc will have to go to court to claim their money back, as the executive board of the Yugoslav money and securities market decided today.

The decision has done away with the initial idea of some creditor banks that Agrokomerc's uncovered promissory notes, worth a total of at least 300 million dollars, be turned into a three-year credit.

Ten or so banks have already sued Agrokomerc.

Agrokomerc will not be the only one taken to court, as reported. Charges will be brought also against the Bihac subsidiary ofPrivredna Banka Sarajevo - Udruzena Banka (Sarajevo Economic Bank - Associated Bank), the public accounting office in Velika Kladusa and the communal court in Velika Kladusa.

The Bihac bank will be sued for guaranteeing the uncovered promissory notes and the Velika Kladusa public accounting service office for failing to report their issue. Both, as set out at today's session of the executive board of the Yugoslav money and securities market, knew about the issue of unbacked promissory notes back in December 1986.

LC Blames Abdic, Pozderac

AU081643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] The formation of the condemned elite center of economic and political power headed by Fikret Abdic and Hakija Pozderac is the the main thing which led to a policy of [word indistinct] in the LC. This was stated last night at the session of the Velika Kladusa LC Communal Presidium, which also adopted a platform on the ideopolitical action.

This is the first time that an official document issued in this area mentions the role of Hakija Pozderac, member of the Council of the Federation, in the Agrokomerc affair. This shows after all that Fikret Abdic did not act

without, as *Tanjug* said, (?mentors). The platform states that Abdic and Pozderac used loopholes in the country's legal, economic, and banking systems, and that they established their supporters in banks, courts, prosecutor's office through bribes, even presenting them with summer homes and houses.

Hakija Pozderac is also mentioned in connection with the intended monument to Muja Hrnjica, a Turkish vassal. This was discussed by Mujic, vice president of the Agrokomerc board of management, Hakija Pozderac, and Zlatko Dizdarevic, an artist.

The Presidium postponed the discussion on a working's group proposal to establish the ideopolitical responsibility of more than 80 LC members implicated in the affair.

The list of the named influential individuals connected with the Agrokomerc affair does not end with Hakija Pozderac and Fikret Abdic. According to the information of the Bihac Communal LC, the list was longer but has been shortened. The list could be expanded at the session of the Communal LC next Thursday.

Tanjug stated that this represents a further showing of one's cards, and the naming of other cadres and influential people from the commune and even the region. According to *Tanjug* "the rest will be revealed at the session of the Communal LC."

Albanian Owned Shops Attacked in Several Places

AU081549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Last night in Belgrade windows were broken in four Albanian-owned shops. Windows were broken in the Diamond ice cream shop in Batajnica, in an ice cream shop on Mile Matic Street in Obrenovac, and in two shops selling nuts, one in Novi Belgrade and one in Marijana Gregoran Street. The workers of the city secretariat for internal affairs are intensively searching for those responsible for these acts.

About 0100 last night in Leskovac a window was broken in the Egypt ice cream shop owned by Abdul Hatiljazi. In a swift action the Leskovac organs of internal affairs caught the culprit. He is Vinko Milenkovic from Leskovac, born 1958, a worker in a wood processing combine. After the hearing, the judge in charge of inquiries ordered him arrested for committing the criminal act of violence which imperils the freedom and rights of citizens members of other peoples, nationalities, and ethnic groups. This kind of violence carries a sentence of 1 to 12 years imprisonment.

Last night unknown persons broke windows in two ice cream shops in the center of Titograd. Windows were broken in an ice cream shops owned by Keif Sulejmani and Nijaz Seljini. The Titograd secretariat for internal affairs stated that nothing was stolen from the shops and that the organs of internal affairs are still looking for the culprits.

Pristina Train Drivers End Strike

AU081736 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 87 p 10

[Z. Zejneli report: "All Depends on Work"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 2 Sep — After 10 days the longest work stoppage in Kosovo has ended and about 30 train drivers are back at work. What characterized this work stoppage was the fact that it was staged by Serbs and Montenegrins only. The strike did not distrupt the operating schedule. After last night's discussion, which lasted 5 hours, it was obvious that the main problem was not personal incomes, but disrupted personal and intranational relations. [passage omitted]

At the meeting there were some intranational disagreements. Train driver Ismet Sigojeva caused sparks to fly, among both Serbs and Albanians, when he said that those who stopped work were manipulated by Serb nationalists. All his colleagues reacted, but later the Albanians retreated.

The workers returned to work and it was agreed that personal incomes will be increased after the 9 months' results are worked out, provided that they are satisfactory.